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Crisis in the American Experiment

The Planned Economy of the NRA Faces the Supreme Test of Adjusting Purchasing Power to Production and Prices

By Arthur Crawford

Washington Correspondent of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*

WHAT Europeans call the great American experiment is entering its crucial stages.

The Blue Eagles are screaming "We do our part" from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the gulf.

To an astonishing degree a patriotic spirit akin to that of war time has been generated.

NRA—the national recovery administration—is known in every household.

The exploits of the tireless, able and "hard-boiled" Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the NIRA—the National Industrial Recovery Act—are on every tongue.

Industrial magnates have capitulated before his raucous voice and iron will. They take no stock in the mild protestation of Mrs. Johnson that her husband plays up the hard-boiled part of it for public effect.

Whether gladly or grudgingly, manufacturers, merchants and other business groups have found it good policy to subscribe to fair competition codes. Public sentiment has rallied behind the movement. It has been unpopular to oppose it.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Drawn for The Literary Digest by S. J. Woolf

Through successive stages of organization, education, promotion and conciliation, the great experiment has come to is crucial stages.

The framework is largely complete. Thousands of employers and millions of workers are embraced within the codes adopted or nearing adoption.

Auxiliary parts of the structure are being fitted into place under various other emergency acts such as those relating to agricultural adjustment and farm credits, public works, banking, and the railroads.

The crucial stages involve a supreme test of the basic theories of the New Deal. It is a matter reaching deeper than merely the degree of cooperation with the industrial recovery program. A peaceful revolution under the guidance of professorial minds is taking place. Industrial maladjustments are to be eliminated through a planned economy. What the critics of the Hoover Administration regarded as a policy of inaction is being replaced by one of action under President Roosevelt.

The end of the *laissez-faire* doctrine of uncontrolled industrial and commercial competition is at hand.

So accustomed have the American people become to the new methods in recent weeks that many have almost forgotten that something of an unprecedented character is taking place. Nothing exactly like it was ever attempted anywhere. It is no wonder then that the great American experiment holds the attention of the world.

To one who has observed developments both from a foreign land and at the seat of activities in Washington, the actual progress made, the enthusiasm for the program and the confidence of those in charge in its success are particularly impressive.

In the early weeks of the organization of the recovery program the writer was in attendance as a newspaper correspondent at the world economic conference in London. The interest in the progress of the great experiment was almost as intense as in the United States. Not only did the American domestic program serve to upset plans for the world conference, but there was world-wide interest in any scheme offering relief from depression.

While a few persons of note, such as John Maynard Keynes, uttered words of encouragement to the American administration, the dominant sentiment in London was one of skepticism and disbelief. The more conservative London financial and economic authorities were frankly critical. Their gloomy forebodings furnish a background against which to elaborate the theories which underlie the industrial recovery program.

Comments in recent issues of two of the leading London financial weeklies, *The Economist* and *The Statist,* are typical of the conservative British view-point.

The Economist, of which Sir Walter Layton is the editor, expressed the opinion that the increases in wages and shortening of hours involved in the American experiment "will inevitably penalize those industries where labor is a high proportion of the total cost." Such a tendency, especially as a sudden development in a time of deep depression when costs are already too high in relation to prices, *The Economist* continued, "can not fail to cause the greatest disturbances."

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"An overweening spirit of optimism and confidence," *The Economist* went on, "may suffice to counteract influences which would otherwise lead to a restriction of production and deepening of the depression, but even with the strongest psychological impetus toward expansion the immediate future of American business will be watched with grave forebodings."

The Statist remarked that the national industrial recovery act was "driving American industry into a system of bureaucratic regimentation such as exists elsewhere only in Italy and Soviet Russia," and that "the last few days, in one immense leap, have brought State Socialism immeasurably nearer."

Regardless of the temporary nature of the legislation, it would be difficult, in *The Statist's* opinion, to avoid the writing of the new rules of industry into permanent statutes.

The Statist was troubled over the problem of obtaining the resources for the higher wages. While the larger companies might be able to finance themselves over the period of readjustment, it was its opinion that the program would be fatal to innumerable small concerns.

In the event of the failure of the program, *The Statist* asked whether industrialists would not be in an infinitely worse position than before, having accepted a code of regulations from which it would be difficult to withdraw. It was *The Statist's* opinion that "what in effect is being attempted is a socialistic transference of income between classes on a scale and by a method such as we have never seen before except, perhaps, in wartime."

Assuming that if the industrial recovery program does not work there will be a resort to currency inflation, *The Statist* said that "American employers who have signed themselves into the army of bureaucracy will have reason to regret that the simpler plan was not followed first."

The Social Side of Industry

The professors responsible for the New Deal dismiss such criticisms as representative of an old and discredited school of thought. They hold that present conditions require new methods of treatment. The New Deal places greater emphasis upon social aspects in industry. It is designed to secure a more equitable distribution of income. Abuses affecting the workers which have existed for generations in good times, as well as in bad, should properly be eliminated under the New Deal theories by a control of industrial processes.

It is avowedly an attempt to substitute a regulated system of industry for free industrial individualism. Just because natural processes have worked differently in the past is regarded as no reason why it may not be possible to reverse them in a manner that will be fairer to the working population.

The way out of former depressions has normally been by such reductions in costs of production as make possible business profits. Left to itself without artificial control business has sought to remove the disequilibrium between costs and prices by lowering wages. Interest rates have declined and other readjustments have taken place which have widened the margin of profit between costs and prices. As industry has been stimulated prices have risen. There has been a new demand for labor. Finally, at the end of the process, it has been possible for industry to increase wages which, with new employment, has provided greater mass purchasing power. Naturally, labor always has complained against being compelled to wait until the end of a cycle for any benefits accruing from a business revival.

Renewed Buying Power

Under the theories underlying the industrial recovery program emphasis is placed first of all upon the necessity for increased purchasing power. Throughout industry this is to be provided by the increased wages and greater employment required by the fair competition codes. The collective bargaining provisions of the codes, which are a condition of the law, and have been insisted upon without qualifications in the case of such basic industries as steel and coal, are relied upon to lift wages beyond the minimum rates as specified.

Greater purchasing power is to be provided also by new employment under the $3,300,000,000 public-works program. The purchasing power of the farm population is to be increased through the processing taxes, land leasing and other devices of the agricultural adjustment act. The reorganization of the railroads by the Federal coordinator and control of credit under new banking laws form part of the complete plan.

Obviously there are many difficulties, among which are the financing of industry during the period of increased costs before consumption and purchasing power have risen and the greater burden upon consumers through an increased cost of living due to higher prices. There have been such complications as the complaint by Southern farmers against an increased charge for ginning their cotton, which followed acceptance by the ginners of the President's reemployment agreement. In this case higher costs to the consumer meant lower profits for agricultural producers whose purchasing power is being lifted by the agricultural adjustment administration.

Purchasing power is described by the New Deal economists as the fulcrum of recovery and of a new economic equilibrium, and as the source and support of productive activity.

Developments of recent years making possible an increased productivity of labor are offered as a reason why it is essential to take special measures to build up purchasing power. Productivity of labor has increased 70 per cent. in the last fifteen years. The volume of production increased by more than one-third during the boom period ending in 1929, with little if any increase in man-hours or effective employment. This spring a 14 per cent. increase in manufacturing activity over the rate of last fall was accomplished by practically the same man-power. The depression has been accompanied by a transition to a new and lower level in labor requirements.

SOME JOB TO MAKE 'EM ALL PLAY IN HARMONY!
—Darling in *The Rotarian*

Keeping Up With Production

In the boom period there were the germs of a depression by reason of a constantly widening gap between the output of goods and purchasing power. The failure of purchasing power of the masses of the people to keep pace with production meant a diversion of production into capital rather than consumers' goods and an increase of plant capacity. The expansion of capital goods was accompanied by

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Doing Business in the New Era

THE NRA introduces a new era in American business and industry.

There will be a new competition, a new salesmanship, a new slant to advertising. The broader economic implications of industrial regimentation under codes and governmental guidance are discussed elsewhere. The point here under consideration is the actual change in business methods, temporary or permanent, as the case may be.

"How will this Act affect my business?" This is the question answered by Messrs. Lawrence Valenstein and E. B. Weiss in their new book, "Business Under the Recovery Act." It is the conclusion of the authors that if the new legislation fulfills the hopes of its sponsors, "we may look forward to a day when business will be purged of its most devastating ills, a day when competition will be on an essentially fair basis."

Abolition of Bad Practises

First of all, the new codes and supplementary agreements will do away with some forty widely prevalent business practises which decent business men have long wanted to eliminate. The list includes such things as interfering with a contract between an employer and employee, spreading false rumors about a competitor, espionage, unfair price discriminations, misleading labels and trade names, concealed trade discounts, destructive advertising, commercial bribery, excessive returned goods, designed piracy, selling below cost, and loss-leader selling.

Advertising will feature prices less under the new era. On the whole, it should, in the opinion of our authors, "assume a more moral tone, a higher ethical standard, and should achieve a greater believability."

The Effect on Advertising

Advertising should be stimulated by the expected increase in both purchasing power and leisure. "Advertising's big task is the creation of wants." And here, we are told, it has done wonders in spite of handicaps—"it has created new wants despite lack of sufficient leisure time among the masses, despite an average income that barely sufficed for necessities, despite confidence-wrecking abuses of the tool itself, and despite the unrestrained activities of the business buccaneer." And what will it accomplish "once these obstacles are removed from its path?"

It is expected that there will be more of one particular type of advertising—trade advertising by associations. There is likely to be "greater competition between industries, as differentiated between competition between individuals in a single field." In this battle "cooperative advertising by trade associations should play a star rôle."

The Effect on Retailing

Retailing will be more generally affected by the NRA than either manufacturing or wholesaling, according to this book, and conversely the retail trade can do much to assure or to defeat the success of the Act. The big abuse that will be hit at is price cutting. Then there is the abuse of overdoing the return of goods by customers, which is said to cost the department stores at least $50,000,000 a year. This is one thing that must be taken up even by retailers who have not covered it in their original codes. Of course, there will be a certain amount of industrial "bootlegging," as greed can not be eliminated altogether.

Naturally, we can not expect perfection. It is thought that the National Industrial Recovery Act will "probably not be 90 per cent. effective in its administration and application, nor 80 per cent., perhaps not 50 per cent." But even if it does only a third of what it is intended to do "the American economic picture will no more resemble the economic scene of 1929 or 1932 than does the long skirt of 1933 resemble the knee high style of boom era."

There will be racketeering. It will be hard to draw up codes that are "really airtight." Prices may be pushed up more rapidly than wage scales, with disastrous results. There will be all sorts of fakery and trickery on the part of the unscrupulous. And yet, in spite of this, the authors are convinced that the NRA will achieve a remarkable degree of success. And for these reasons:

"First, business men everywhere have had it pretty firmly embedded in their minds that this governmental venture must succeed or the next step will involve a complete capitulation of capitalism.

"Second, so-called 'big business' is generally in favor of the plan.

"Third, a great majority of the population of this country is law abiding.

"Fourth, the new Act permits industry to do, in a concerted way, precisely the things it has long wanted to do."

© 1933, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

TEACHING AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

New Sales Methods

With price cutting a less important factor from now on, says Ben Nash, merchandising counselor, "the competitive advantage within a given industry in the future will lie with those companies which ceaselessly seek to make their products more attractive to the consumer and are more adroit in sales methods." In other words, predicts Mr. Nash in a Consolidated Press interview, the business race will be "to the business man of the highest moral caliber, possessed of the highest business ideals, the greatest business ingenuity, the greatest abundance of promotion ideas."

The NRA, said Vice-President N. G. Symonds, of Westinghouse recently, has altered old-fashioned methods of selling; now "Every salesman has got to buckle down to real selling and not just to order-taking."

The New Competition

A new competition is envisaged by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, with the elimination of producers dependent on low labor costs. But "competition based on quality, on exclusive patents, on excellence of service, can continue as before." *The Journal of Commerce* sees one consequence that the Administration may dislike, "the increased premium placed on labor-saving machinery under the new order of things":

"With unit labor costs higher, mechanization will become more profitable than ever. In certain codes, limitations on purchases of new machinery by the signatories have been included to forestall this development, but in general a stimulus to the substitution of labor by machines has been given that should soon make itself felt in many lines."

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"Killing the Hog and Saving the Farmer"

The hog "birth-control" program, bearing the official seal of the United States Government, arouses amusement and hope and alarm as it sweeps toward its climax.

Editors interpret variously this drastic plan to "kill the hog to save the farmer," specifically the corn-belt farmer. Some believe it will work. Others denounce it as "wasteful" and "a deliberate attempt to create a food shortage."

"OINK! OINK!"
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

But whatever the editors may think of it, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is pushing ahead with this widely-backed program for curtailing the hog supply and reducing corn acreage. To-day a vast parade of 5,000,000 hogs is on its way through the slaughter-houses. Of these, 4,000,000 are light pigs and 1,000,000 are sows about to litter. The program is to be finished by October 1, and the meat thus obtained is to be made available to the needy.

As Secretary Wallace explained, the plan is to "remove from the fall and winter markets from six hundred to seven hundred million pounds of live pork," and the total reduction in tonnage for the 1933-34 marketing season "may amount to as much as 1,800,000,000 pounds of hogs live weight." That total, he pointed out, is about 16 per cent. of the hog tonnage normally marketed, and "if past experience is any guide, a reduction of 15 or 16 per cent. in market supplies should increase hog prices for the season by anywhere from 25 to 30 per cent."

"The animals," he added, "will be processed in the usual manner, but the edible portion will be kept out of the normal channels of trade. That will be available to relief agencies for consumption by families in need, and possibly to some extent for sale in the export market. The inedible portion will be so handled as not to interfere with the market for this type of product. To procure funds for the program, it will be necessary to levy a processing tax on hogs and hog products. At present market prices, the tax would have to be sufficient to bring in about $55,000,000. A tax of considerably less than a cent a pound would accomplish this purpose, but it is impossible at this moment to state the figure with any exactness."

Then the Secretary gave warning to the farmers:

"I am not worried about this emergency program, but I am terribly concerned lest the corn belt should fail to recognize how really dangerous this program can be, unless it is tied up closely to a long-time program.

"Unless this emergency program to reduce hog tonnage is followed immediately by a definite program that calls for a substantial reduction in corn acreage and production in 1934, as well as a material decrease in the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1934, I for one could not accept it."

Secretary Wallace's warning is echoed in many editorial pages. Some editors turn the tables by warning the Secretary. Mr. Wallace "is playing with fire when he undertakes to curtail the nation's meat supply," asserts the Indianapolis *Star*, adding that "he is setting about to create a food shortage in this country."

Doubts also are voiced by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which points out that—

"Pork consumption recently has been high because of low prices. If these prices rise, will the public turn to other types of meat? Again, if the unemployed return to work by next year, will this program result in a pork shortage? That must be guarded against, for men at work consume more meat than men idle.

"Again, if pork prices do rise, will it not be difficult to pass along a processing tax to the consumer in addition? If the packer can not pass the tax along to the consumer, will he not try to take it out of what he pays the farmer? And if this occurs, will not the farmer resort to slaughtering his hogs at home and thus help to defeat the purpose of the act?

"Another possible complication is the removal of a market for 200,000,000 bushels of corn with the destruction of all these hogs."

Praise for Secretary Wallace comes from the Chicago *Tribune*, which says that "of all those in public office who have sought through one form of manipulation or another to improve the farmers' fortunes, he is the least dogmatic and the most willing to examine the collateral consequences of his proposals.

"Every one in the corn belt," *The Tribune* adds, "and certainly every one in Chicago will hope that the plan works out as Mr. Wallace expects it to; but to say that every one in the corn belt is hopeful of the outcome, would be, to say the least, an exaggeration."

"The program is a drastic one," says the Houston *Chronicle*, "but apparently nothing else than drastic efforts will serve in this time of crisis."

The "Hot Oil" Ban Upheld

The Blue Eagle wins in the first clash in the courts. The Recovery Act is sustained as an emergency measure

It is a matter of "hot oil," which is oil produced and sold in violation of State laws limiting production or distribution. The National Recovery Act specifically gives the President power to prohibit the transportation of such oil in interstate commerce. On July 12, President Roosevelt, at the request of authorities in oil-producing States, issued such an order. His action seemed to meet with majority approval in the oil industry. But certain producers directly affected called for an injunction against the enforcement of the order, questioning the constitutionality of the law. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dismisses the petition, and upholds the law on the ground of emergency. Judge Cox says in his decision:

"In the law it is recognized that necessity confers many rights and privileges that without the necessity might not be conferred. Self-preservation is the first law, and this principle, in some degree at least, seems to extend to governments. There is another maxim that 'the safety of the people is the supreme law,' and all these must be considered in dealing with emergencies. All laws, including the Constitution, should be read in emergencies in the light of the law of necessity."

Incidentally, Judge Cox said that in the existing circumstances the courts should hesitate to use their powers in such a way as to "complicate the problems which the legislative and executive departments are trying to meet."

While an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* to be "a fair inference that the Supreme Court will hold the same views."

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Fusion Baits the Tiger in New York

NEW YORK CITY is swinging into a Fusion-Tammany Hall mayoralty fight that will be as much a dramatic epilog to last year's Seabury inquiry as a contest for office. This local political battle promises to be of nation-wide interest. No more stirring campaign has been in prospect since John Purroy Mitchel won in 1913. The drama of the situation might be even more pointed if Judge Samuel Seabury who (as counsel for the Hofstadter Committee, investigating New York Government) paved the way for this year's drive, were running for Mayor against John P. O'Brien, the Democratic incumbent.

But that is doubtful. Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion's Republican candidate, is quite capable of providing drama on his own account. And it is no slight to Major La Guardia to say that it is Judge Seabury who is the real center of the movement.

Judge Seabury, an independent Democrat, is the father, the guide, philosopher, and friend of this campaign that seriously threatens Tammany domination.

The Patrician Judge

Judge Seabury's exposure of political conditions in New York, ending in the resignation of Mayor James J. Walker, now in Europe, brought the Fusion movement into being. Refusing to be its candidate for Mayor, lest he seem to capitalize his services, he has, nevertheless, been a chief figure in the drafting of plans. It was his refusal to accept Gen. John F. O'Ryan as candidate for Mayor that forced the designation of La Guardia.

It would be difficult to find in the political field a more complete contrast than that which exists between Judge Seabury and Mayor O'Brien, Tammany's chief public figure. Judge Seabury is perhaps the most thoroughly patrician figure in our public life to-day—at a period when any hint of aristocracy is supposed to be fatal. He is of English stock that has been for generations in this country. There is a bit of the ecclesiastic—the great Anglican ecclesiastic—in his appearance and deportment. One of his ancestors was the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop in this country, and many others, too, were Churchmen.

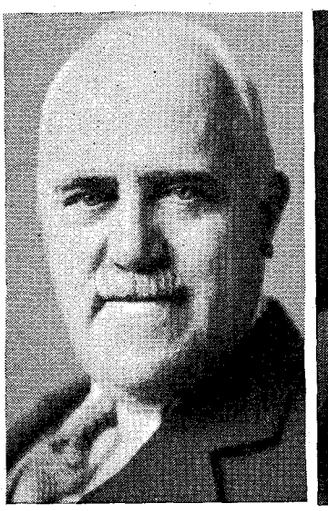
There is something of the Briton—or the popular conception of the Briton—in him—in his clothes, in his ruddy, outdoor face, in his suave voice and manner. S. J. Woolf, writing in the New York *Times*, declared that "he looks like one of those British jurists whom Raeburn delighted to paint in their curled wigs and flowing robes."

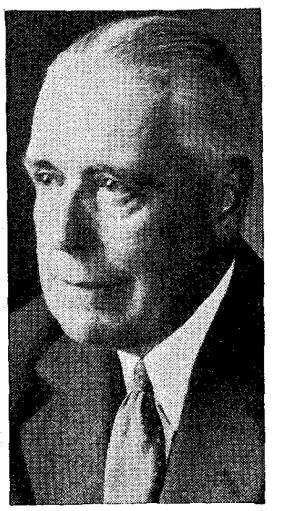
Opposed to this dominant figure of the Fusion movement is Mayor O'Brien, his almost complete antithesis.

Mayor O'Brien entered City Hall in the most difficult of political times—just after Joseph V. McKee's period of service, following Mayor Walker's resignation.

Against Judge Seabury's ascetic mien is the Mayor's not negligible bulk, his massive brow and jaws. While Judge Seabury is always graceful and apt in his public utterances, Mayor O'Brien has suffered from verbatim reporting of his statements. He has been booed in public.

Yet Mayor O'Brien, as a not particularly friendly critic (Alva Johnston, writing in *The New Yorker*) grants, is among Tammany's "upper ten per cent. in character, its upper fifty per cent. in ability." He made a good record on the Surrogate's bench. He is good-natured, a hard worker.





Wide World photographs

Major La Guardia | Mayor O'Brien | Judge Seabury

La Guardia's Record

Dark, stocky, pugnacious, Major La Guardia, his opponent, is no newcomer to the political lists in general, to the mayoralty lists in particular. His stormy career in Congress (he was defeated for reelection last fall in the Democratic landslide), his war service as an aviator, his past fights with Tammany were related in our issue of August 19. He is the son of Italians. His father was a United States Army bandmaster. He was born at a western Army post, and most of his early education was gained in Arizona and South Dakota. In addition to other offices, he has been President of the Board of Aldermen in New York, and in the consular service in Budapest and in Fiume.

In 1929, a year when there was no Fusion, he was Republican candidate for Mayor against Walker, running for reelection at the height of his popularity. La Guardia's liberal views were disturbing to many conservatives.

In the course of the campaign he made numerous sensational charges against Tammany. Some thought them exaggerated, but the Seabury inquiry substantiated many.

La Guardia's defeat by Walker was crushing—867,522 to 367,675. Those figures in themselves indicate what a job it is to beat Tammany.

In this fight of Seabury and La Guardia against O'Brien and Tammany, New York is filling the rôle of prize ring, with the rest of the country looking on at the fall's most spectacular political fight. The national frame of mind is expressed by the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, which observes that "there will be plenty of entertainment for the rest of the country."

What are Fusion's chances this year of ousting Tammany (the Democratic machine in Manhattan) and its allies in other boroughs?

Some elements seem to favor success—

New York finances are in a condition that has brought fear that Chicago's troubles may be duplicated. There are Judge Seabury's prestige and the colorful personality and fighting ability of Major La Guardia.

There is indignation over revelations of the Seabury investigation. There is revolt in Democratic ranks. Usually the Democratic primary is a cut-and-dried affair, with little or no opposition to the slate, while the Republican vote is a wide-open fight. But this year the positions are changed, with many Democratic filings.

And finally, this is a period when the "ins" are being thrown out on general principles.

Nevertheless, Tammany Hall is well entrenched, enormously powerful, enormously shrewd. In a time of crisis it has not bothered to put much window dressing on its ticket—which may indicate either justified assurance or over-confidence.

Thousands of voters are not reached by such matters as the Seabury inquiry and its results. Either they are indifferent, or they have a stake in the system.

There is still the danger of fatal ineptitude on the part of Fusion—something that has happened more than once to past fighters against Tammany.

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What Alabama Thinks of Her Lynching

THERE is "blood on the great seal of Alabama."

These words from the Montgomery *Advertiser* represent the indignation and the sense of shame on the part of the press of Alabama, following the lynching of two Negro boys a few miles from the metropolis of the State. From other papers we cull such phrases as "Alabama bows its head in shame"; "a stain has been placed on the records of Alabama"; "Alabama stands disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world."

Besides such expressions and the emphatic demand that the lynchers shall be ferreted out and prosecuted, there is another thought that finds repeated expression. It is that while nothing can excuse the lynching, the responsibility must be shared by the radical group in the North, known as the International Labor Defense, which stirred up adverse public sentiment by trying to help in the legal defense of the Tuscaloosa Negroes.

The facts in the case are simple enough. Last June a young white woman was assaulted and murdered near Tuscaloosa, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, seat of the University of Alabama. Several Negroes were suspected, three held for trial. The I. L. D. offered legal help, which was turned down by the defendants. The judge assigned counsel, and refused to allow the I. L. D. lawyers to act. The latter were given the protection of the militia, in order that they might get safely out of town.

On August 12, the Tuscaloosa County sheriff worried about the possibility of an attack on the jail by would-be lynchers, decided to spirit the Negroes away to safer custody in Birmingham, 55 miles away. About midnight the three Negroes, handcuffed, were in a car with three deputy sheriffs, more than half-way to Birmingham, when the road was blocked by two automobiles. A dozen armed men, masked, jumped out and called for the Negroes, who were handed over. The Negroes were then carried some miles away into the woods and were lined up and shot. Two were killed, one was left for dead, but was able to get away, and was later given up to the authorities.

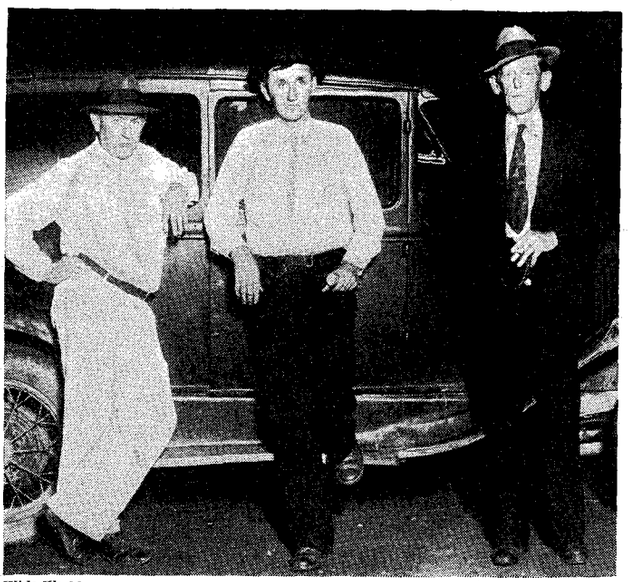
Judge Henry B. Foster of Tuscaloosa initiated a grand jury investigation of the lynching. The jury met, and later recessed until September 5, to give the State Attorney-General an opportunity to procure evidence. In his charge to the jury, Judge Foster said in part:

"Mob violence in itself is a crime. It provokes rather than restrains other crimes.

"The most extreme form of mob violence is lynching.

"Lynching is an affront to the dignity and sovereignty of the commonwealth.

"The mob faces backwards. No modern community can afford to tolerate lynching. No sovereign State can allow such a violation of its peace and dignity to go unpunished."



Wide World

"YOU DON'T KNOW HOW IT FEELS UNTIL IT HAPPENS TO YOU"

So says Deputy Sheriff W. I. Huff (right), of Tuscaloosa, in telling how the armed lynchers took the Negroes away from him and his companions, here shown with their car

Right in Tuscaloosa, *The News* heads its editorial "Lynched—By the Carpetbaggers of 1933." It argues that as lynch law was born from the "ignorance and arrogance" of the carpetbaggers from the North in reconstruction days, so the "belled buzzards of the International Labor Defense, pushing their dirty beaks in where they have no business," are responsible for the lynching of August, 1933.

There seems to be a general feeling on the part of Alabama papers that the crime would not have taken place if it had not been for the interference of the I. L. D. But that does not mean that they condone the lynching. Altho "the maggoty beaks of the belled buzzards of the International Labor Defense League are stained with the blood of the three Negro boys," concludes the Montgomery *Advertiser*, "this can not wash the blood from the hands of Alabamians."

After all, says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "the guilt falls primarily upon those slinking dastards who committed the lynching; they should be hunted down relentlessly." The Birmingham *News* is emphatic: "There is never any excuse for lynching." In the opinion of the Huntsville *Times* the "excuse that the I. L. D. lawyers caused the lynching is just a screen to cover up cowardice and official delinquency."

Outside of Alabama we find the Charleston *News and Courier* holding the I.L.D. largely for the mental state which led to the lynching.

But other Southern dailies have little patience with all the talk of the I. L. D., the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* suspecting "that the Negroes would have been lynched just as quickly if the New York lawyers had remained home."

In a Line or Two

THERE ought to be a happy omen in the fact that the artist who designed the NRA posters is named Coiner.—*Boston Transcript.*

FRANCE should be sent a Blue Eagle with the inscription:

"We're Due Our Part."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE heartfelt sigh of relief comes from General Johnson. The garter, suspenders and belt industry has pledged the NRA its support.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

FRED A. VICTOR claims that repeal will knock out the Democrats for forty years, just as the slavery issue did. If we get his point, the people will punish the party for letting them vote.—*The New Yorker.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE plan would cut hog production by five million animals. History's biggest pork chop.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"SECRET service agents learn that many former bootleggers are turning to counterfeiting." Turning?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THAT loud noise you hear is laughter by a mother of twin babies who has just had the thirty-hour week explained to her.—*Los Angeles Times.*

JAPAN has invented a gun that fires 10,000 shots a minute, thus increasing the confidence of the people that the Chinese can be fought off the island in the defensive war now raging.—*Portland Oregonian.*

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

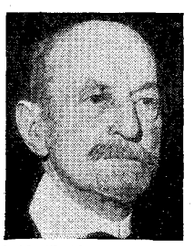
Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, wife of a former Lieutenant-Governor of New York and a relative of the Astors and Vanderbilts, has renounced her social activities to devote her time and fortune to the Green Shirts International, a universal peace organization founded by her. She plans a big winter drive to make it and its aims better known. Mr. and Mrs. Chanler have embraced Baha'i, the religion built on the faith of Abdul Baha, Persian philosopher. The Green Shirts International is an outgrowth of that religion.

Keystone

T. V. Soong, China's Finance Minister, returns to his native land, after a triumphal tour of Europe and America. Boyish, earnest, round-faced, an addict of horn-rimmed spectacles, Mr. Soong always "packs a gat" in a belt holster concealed by his coat. Long a target for assassins, he is said to prefer a motor-car with inside steel shutters, that can be closed at a second's notice.

© Underwood

Daniel Frohman, dean of the American theater, has celebrated his eighty-second birthday, which he ignored "as much as possible." Still mentally alert, tireless, slim in body and almost seamless of face, he continues to wear a high collar, a picturesque touch he has brought over from the romantic days of the '80s and '90s. His managerial career began in the rich era decorated with the names of Ada Rehan, John Drew and Augustin Daly.



Wide World

Frank Scully, "horizontal humorist," returns to his native land on the record-breaking liner *Rex*. A radiant smile seemed to efface the lines of suffering left on the face of this invincible optimist by some eighteen surgical operations and years spent in hospital beds. He explained that he wore a false leg "because they would charge duty on it unless I wore it." He brought home the biography of James J. Walker.

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Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-Portrait—
For *The Literary Digest*

William F. Hanny. Born November 21, 1882, at Burlington, Iowa. Educated in a grade school and the Free Public Library. After five years in a sawmill heard that people got money for writing jokes. Acquired an old typewriter and found that the same was true. Discovered later that a comic picture would sometimes sell a weak joke; so learned to draw.

Managed to survive thusly until going to the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* in 1912. There ten years with one year out studying art in New York. Learned little art but found that city people weren't any smarter than country folks. That was a great relief. To the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* as cartoonist and art editor. Two years of art editing was enough.

On the Philadelphia *Inquirer* since 1924. Have no hobbies except a deep aversion to bridge and golf. Married eighteen years and live at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

[Cartoons drawn by Mr. Hanny appear on pages 5 and 36.]

Sholem Schwartzbard, poet, insurance agent, ex-clockmaker, was recently guest of honor at one of the few dinners ever given for an assassin. In 1919 he saw Jews in the Ukraine tortured on orders of Gen. Simon Petlura. In 1926, in Paris, he shot the General. The next year he was acquitted, but ordered to pay one franc damages. This year the Jewish War Veterans of the United States gave a dinner for him in New York. He is small, blonde (his name means blackbeard!), has wavy, whitish hair, a sharp, upturned nose, small sensitive hands. He was wounded three times in the war, and has the Croix de Guerre.

The Hon. Phyllis Astor was recently married to Lord Willoughby de Eresby, son of the Earl of Ancaster. Two American mothers contributed to the consolidation of this noble English house, Nancy Langhorne of Virginia and Eloise Breese of New York.

Wide World

The Hon. Phyllis has much of the independence of her mother. She has lately filled a post in a business house, and telephoned her engagement to her mother just as Lady Astor was starting off to play her famous golf match with the Prince of Wales.

It was a "quiet wedding in a village church," at Cliveden, tho a Swedish princess and Lady Patricia Ramsay were among the large number of guests.

Lady Astor regards a great London wedding as "dreadful; there is really nothing private about them, they shock you."

Lou Gehrig, a few days ago, played in his 1,308th consecutive game for the Yankees—another record. "What's all the shouting for?" he asked when they congratulated him. "I know lots of men who haven't missed a day at work in eight years."

Acme

Lou is strong as a wrestler, has huge hands, bulging bony wrists, an iron grip. He likes pickled eels, hiking, golf and fishing. He is used to outstanding performances. He made more than 200 hits in 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931 and 1932. He tied Babe Ruth in home runs in 1931 with forty-six. He is one of the few who ever hit four homers in one game.

What's the Name, Please?

Shouse—leader against Prohibition Amendment—rimes with *house*; first name, *Jouett*, is said the same as *Jewett*.

Bette—first name of film star—Miss Davis calls it *Betty*.

Aline MacMahon—movie actress—Miss MacMahon (pronounced *MacMann*) accents the first syllable, *al'een*.

Manchoukuo—erstwhile Manchuria—resident foreigners pronounce it *mahnj'gwo*.

Quezon—leader against Philippine independence. A Spaniard says *keh-sawn'*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

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News and Comment from the National Capital

Critics Question the Wisdom of Sacrificing Enduring Values of Federal Scientific Research In Order to Spare Transient Political Services

WASHINGTON—Government economy has taken its heaviest toll from the group of Federal agencies engaged in scientific research. That, of course, was to be expected, despite that these are the agencies which return the most in the form of permanent values to the taxpayers as dividends for their investment.

Necessarily, perhaps, in a republic, control of the government establishment is in the hands of politicians. The standards of value which influence their decisions are vastly different from those which govern science. To win and hold office, they must concentrate on ideas and things and activities which immediately appeal to the masses of voters, without requiring either thought or understanding.

The function of the scientist is to discover facts and new bits of knowledge. Once recorded, they are indestructible additions to mankind's basic wealth of understanding, and form the foundations and the framework of a constantly evolving civilization. Their worth may occasionally become immediately apparent, but the chances are that years will pass before their real value becomes known, and by that time they are likely to be so integral a part of every-day living that they are taken for granted.

Department of Commerce

Faced with the necessity of reducing the Government's ordinary expenditures, the new Administration has called upon the departments and independent agencies to limit themselves this year to about 75 or 80 per cent. of the amounts authorized by Congress, which already had voted moderate curtailments. The most striking example of the way these cuts have been apportioned, at the risk of sacrificing enduring values to spare other services of more immediate but transient value, is to be found in the Department of Commerce.

This department was voted about $36,000,000 for the current fiscal year, which began July 1. Under the Administration's economy policy, its expenditure has been limited—tho not rigidly—to $28,500,000, a reduction of 21 per cent. The Bureau of Standards, for which Congress authorized $2,056,045, has been limited, however, to $1,336,000, an administrative reduction of nearly 35 per cent., and a gross reduction from the funds it had last year of about 40 per cent. Four divisions have been virtually eliminated, and others curtailed, and the staff has been reduced by more than 300 men. Congress reduced the funds of the Bureau of Fisheries for its scientific work from $372,379 in the fiscal year 1932 to $255,120 last year. From this, the Congressional and administrative cuts for the current year have brought it down to $170,000, and it has been reduced from 148 workers in 1932 to fifty-one at present.

It would require many volumes and months of study to make clear to any one without technical training the full meaning and value of the achievements of the scientists of these two Department of Commerce bureaus and of the rich promise of the often slow, tedious work they have had to curtail or abandon. It is possible, however, to give a hint of those values by citing isolated achievements among the many which are returning more to the people, day after day and year after year, than all of the various efforts of these bureaus were costing in taxes.

Such values can not often be expressed effectively in terms of dollars, always a notoriously inaccurate means of measuring any value. It is clear, however, that by enabling the manufacturers to make automobile tires that not only are safer but wear better, multiplying their useful mileage two or three times since 1920, a small group of Bureau of Standards scientists in one of six sections of one of thirteen busy divisions has saved the people more in the cost of motor transportation every year than has ever been expended on the entire department in a like period. By studying the obscure lives of salmon and determining that each generation, when mature, returns to its own birthplace, and never to any other place, to deposit its eggs and die, biologists of the Bureau of Fisheries have made it possible to prevent the extermination of this tremendously valuable food supply. It represents about one-seventh of the 3,500,000,000 pounds of fisheries products which furnish indispensable proteins in the nation's diet each year.

Aeronautics Advisers

Almost unknown to the public generally, the independent National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has quietly done more in its unique laboratory at Langley Field than any other group to make possible the incredibly swift development of aviation as a means of safe, rapid transportation by solving the abstruse and elusive mysteries of aero-dynamics. It has shown how the "drag" of the jutting cylinders can be minimized by cowling air-cooled engines, and why engines should be placed in the wings, and precisely where the propellers should be, and has provided the knowledge necessary for many other improvements in design. If all the air-planes in operation in America in 1932 had been designed to take advantage of such discoveries, which are, in fact, rapidly being assimilated and applied by the industry, it is estimated they would have saved the Government $5,188,499 and commercial aviation $5,319,405 in that year. Expressed in another way, the work of the committee has made it possible for air-planes to go 50 per cent. faster with the same engine power, doubling the propulsive efficiency by reducing the disturbance of the air as they moved and thus pointing the way to a material reduction in the cost of transporting passengers and freight. Nevertheless, the funds allotted to the committee for its research work have been reduced from about $900,000 in the last fiscal year to $676,000 this year.

The value of research which solves the problems of disease is usually measured in terms of its relief of human suffering and its prolongation of life, tho the huge economic losses caused by illness also are recognized. The United States Public Health Service, in the Treasury Department, which has such work as one of its functions, had $1,112,800 for that purpose in the last fiscal year. This year, the total has been cut to $750,000, a reduction of about 32.6 per cent.

Department of Agriculture

The scientific agencies of the Department of Agriculture have suffered less as a group from Congressional and administrative economy than those of any other department. They have long been recognized as the chief agencies of that department, and their accomplishments have been made familiar by its extension service and other field activities to a sufficient number of farmers to make support of their investigations of value to office seekers. Moreover, politicians hesitate to do their economizing on any activity associated with the word agriculture.

For the ordinary activities of this department, $58,629,125 was provided in the last fiscal year. This was cut to $53,636,448 by Congress for the current year. The administrative reduction has cut it further a little more than 20 per cent. to $42,794,618, a gross reduction of about 27 per cent. In distributing that gross reduction, the Bureau of Animal Industry has been cut about 23 per cent., the Bureau of Dairy Industry about 24 per cent., the Bureau of Plant Industry about 28 per cent., the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils about 18 per cent., and the Bureau of Entomology, which provides ammunition for the nation's endless, unavoidable warfare against insects, almost exactly 30 per cent.

Even some of the relatively minor achievements of these bureaus represent permanent values far in excess of the cost of all of them. Just one phase of one field of the varied researches they pursue, for example, has charted the way to save the nation at least $125,000,000 a year by breeding out of the dairy herds the cows that don't produce enough milk to pay their own feed bills.

DIOGENES.

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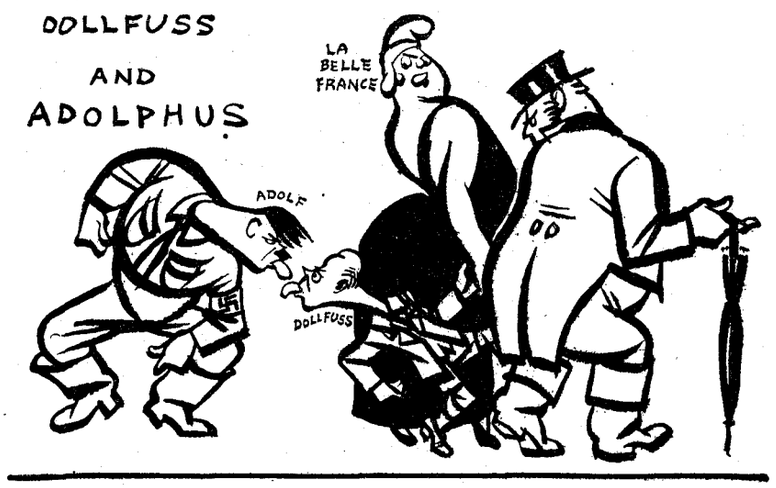
Behind the Radio Battle on the Austrian Front

The Musical and Verbal Attacks on Dollfuss from Exiled Nazis and Responses from Loyal Austrians Symbolize the Clash of Two Great Political Currents

IT sounds fantastic and a bit absurd, not unlike one of H. G. Wells's imaginary wars of the future. What is the meaning of this war of words carried on across the Austro-German frontier? High-powered amplifiers, explain transatlantic cables, were set up on the banks of the Inn, the little river that divides the two countries. On the German side, exiled Austrian Nazis sputtered ferocious protests into these instruments of discord.

These attacks on the régime of Chancellor Dollfuss were carried across the border. At Brunau, loyal Austrians promptly set up a rival amplifier and bombarded the Nazis with patriotic airs. Then the German amplifiers were "stepped up." Finally, in desperation, the Austrians mobilized a military band, which swung into action with devastating effect!

Meanwhile, from Munich, ferocious radio attacks on the Austrian Government were continuing — despite the Franco-British warnings to Berlin that German propaganda against Austria should be toned down (discussed in our issue for August 19).



THE BULLY FOILED
—*Sunday Express* (London)

Never before in the history of Europe, apparently, has the radio been utilized to stir up internal discord in a foreign country, or to project a grave international crisis that may turn Europe, as the London *New Statesman* warns, into a bear garden. Evidently no precedents exist for the delicate problems of international jurisprudence this new radio war involves.

Threats to Peace

Ridiculous as the radio war of words may appear, there are factors behind it which threaten the peace of Europe.

From the outset of the broadcasting conflict, explains the London *Economist*, Italy, France, and Great Britain agreed that the Third Reich should not be allowed to bludgeon Austria into a Nazi revolution, which would have the effect of bringing that nation under the influence of the Reich as completely as an incorporated province or State, and virtually creating the dreaded *Anschluss*.

Austria might indeed invoke the pledges of Article 80 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, in which Germany undertook to "respect the independence of Austria." The situation is said also to involve Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which asserts it to be the right of any member "to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace."

Anglo-French Protest

The French and British protest in Berlin was also based on the Four-Power Pact, signed by Italy, France, Great Britain and Germany, and intended to prevent the redivision of continental Europe into two rival military camps—with France and her satellites of the Little Entente on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other, tho it is admitted that the foreign policies of the two Fascist nations are by no means in agreement.

The Four-Power Pact, it is recalled, was an Italian idea, carried through on Italian initiative. Certain sections of the British press praise Mussolini's tactful diplomacy in advising Hitler to "pipe down" in the vitriolic radio attacks on Dollfuss and Austria; but the Vienna governmental *Reichspost* protests that the virulent broadcasting of Theodor Habicht, Nazi "observer in Austria," who was deported from that country, has not been discontinued. "In view of the fact that the Reich exercises entire control over all broadcasting, Herr Habicht's part can be regarded only as a carefully planned act for which the German Government must take full responsibility. If the broadcasts are meant to convey an unambiguous answer to the intervening Powers, then the hardest hit is the best non-German friend of Germany."

The eyes of European statesmanship are riveted upon Austria because that country is the crossroads of two main and conflicting currents of influence. The first of these is composed of France and the nations of the Little Entente (Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Poland are its leaders) interested in maintaining the *status quo* of the Trianon Treaty. The second current is a possible Fascist band running across Central Europe, including Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy, and actually directed from Rome.

French Fears

The *Journal des Débats* expresses this fear:

"The Four-Power Pact (negotiated by Mussolini) was inspired by a wish to prepare for treaty revision, beginning precisely in Central Europe. It is incompatible with any energetic policy directed against Hitlerite Germany.

"The projected operation is to make Austria one element of a central organism of which the other principal part will be Hungary, which, in the more or less near future, is to receive an extension of territory.

"Italy would reserve to herself the management of the ensemble, but she knows that in such a combination she would be obliged to include Germany and undoubtedly give Germany a certain share of the management."

The recent visit of the Hungarian Premier Goemboes to Rome, the intimate conversations between Mussolini and Dollfuss at Riccione have already resulted in linking the three countries in new trade pledges, and have laid the foundation of a new group which may prove a decisive factor in determining the whole future of Central Europe. This means, according to the press of France and her satellites, the prevention of the *Anschluss,* or union of Austria with Germany, but on the other hand, indicates the completion of the union that was defeated in 1931 by the crash of the Austrian Creditanstalt.

Reports from Rome specify that by the new agreement Italy will concede to Austria a free zone in the Port of Trieste for her overseas trade; that Austria will establish a mercantile fleet, with headquarters in Trieste, and directed toward eastern Mediterranean trade; that preferential treatment will be granted to imports from Hungary and Austria, with reciprocal action by these countries.

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The Dilemma of the New Jewish Exodus

CAN a quarter of a million Jews be helped to get out of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich? Where shall they go? Can Palestine support a hundred thousand of them? These questions agitated the eighteenth World Zionist Congress, which convened in Prague last month. These problems are by no means exclusively Jewish, notes the press of Europe.

Witnessing the steady stream of refugees fleeing across all borders from Germany—a conservative estimate puts the total at more than 50,000—European observers can not escape the conclusion that "the Jews are on the march again." Not toward the *promised* land, but toward the *permitted*, as a Paris weekly expresses it. They are turning to France, to Belgium, to Holland, to Czecho-Slovakia, a few to Great Britain. It is believed that no less than 30,000 have found temporary refuge in Paris. A few thousand more are in Switzerland—Basel, Zurich, Geneva and Lausanne. Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam offer temporary shelters to others.

ON THE MARCH AGAIN

—Bils in *Gringoire* (Paris)

While this flight from Nazi persecution can not be described as jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, the fact remains, as a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* points out, that everywhere these refugees arrive to find a crisis of unemployment and social unrest. Few of them, strangers in strange lands, can find any regular employment. In most countries of the Continent, philanthropic agencies have already exhausted energies and resources in an effort to maintain thousands of native unemployed.

This enforced Jewish exodus coincides tragically with a period of the severest restriction upon immigration by most nations. These Jews escape into an inhospitable world, a world divided, the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* notes, into countries in which Jews can not live and countries to which they can not emigrate.

This British observer detects in the present dilemma of the German Jews the same racial tragedy that has gone on almost uninterruptedly since the middle ages: the Jewish exodus from one realm to another, the spawning of ghettos, and the creation of a nomadic trading and professional proletariat, inevitably sowing the seeds of anti-Semitic feeling, and leading usually to fresh persecution. Religious motives have varied, we read, but the economic opposition has always been the same.

The 50,000 refugees represent but a small proportion of the German Jews now "on the march." The problem becomes one almost of mass-migration. We are reminded by the World Almanac for 1933 that out of Germany's total population of 62,348,782 persons, 564,379 were Jews. The problem of the new exodus, according to the liberal *Guardian*, can not be solved without international action and cooperation. Hopeless as this problem appears at first glance, we are reminded, achievements of the past decade in seemingly hopeless tasks of repatriation have been noteworthy. The *Guardian* writer finds hope in these facts:

"In that more tranquil and care-free world before the Great War it was possible for a single country to absorb in a year more than a million immigrants. To-day no country, great or small, can absorb annually 10,000 immigrants without careful and scientific planning.

"On the other hand, we have seen in the last decade how international action has contrived to find a home for two million Greek refugees from Anatolia in European Greece, for 160,000 transferred Bulgarians from Macedonia in their homeland, for over 50,000 Armenians in Syria and Russia.

"The problem of the Jewish exodus is at once smaller and greater. It is smaller because the numbers involved are more restricted. It is greater because it is not a question of transferring people simply from country to country, to carry on their old living, but of fitting them at the same time to carry on a new life.

"If it is more difficult, it will, on the other hand, command the best brains of the Jewish people; and international cooperation combined with Jewish effort should be adequate to solve it. The Jewish National Home (Palestine) will accommodate a substantial part and will, moreover, give an example and an inspiration to the rest of the Jewish population of the reconstruction and normalization of Jewish life."

A Canadian Looks at Russia

Robert Cromie went to Russia expecting to find a starved and depressed people on the verge of collapse. He went looking for the sensational, the romantic, the dramatic, for his mind had been filled with reports printed in his own newspaper. Returning last month to his home town, Vancouver, B. C., this Canadian publisher of the Vancouver *Sun* startled members of the Vancouver Board of Trade by his enthusiastic assertion that the Union of Soviet Republics has already "made the grade."

"Don't worry about Russia—she is made!" asserted this picturesque, yet conservative Canadian. According to a summary published in his own daily, Robert Cromie is certain that the spirit of youth will carry Russia through hardships and privation, that ordered discipline will emerge from present chaos:

"There is a tremendous reservoir of life in Russia that will carry them on and on. The secret of Russia's success is the progress made by the young workers and teachers.

"Where Russia differs from America is that the rewards in money and in recognition go, not for exploitation and manipulation, but for effort and endeavor.

"In Russia the spread between the least paid worker and the highest paid official is one to thirty. In America the spread between the least paid worker and the big money manipulators is one to thirty thousand.

"Don't worry about Russia. She is made. She has her work to do and is doing it reasonably well.

"There should be an exchange of trade between Russia and Canada. There is, for example, no reason why we should not swap Russia $10,000,000 worth of cattle for a similar value in hard coal.

"Union labor men glory in the thought of the trimming capitalistic owners would get under Communism. My observation is that there would be more shootings of union labor officials than of capitalist owners."

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Japan's Hope for Quota Immigration

ALL Japan is rejoicing at the possibility that the next session of Congress may repeal the Asiatic Exclusion Act—a breeder of ill-will since its passage in 1924. Senator David Reed and Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, are reported as the probable sponsors for such a bill.

"So long as the law continues in force," writes *Nichi Nichi*, independent Tokyo journal, "Japanese antipathy against the United States will remain, making true good-will between the two countries impossible." And the Foreign Office states: "We feel the exclusion regulations at present in force are an affront to Japan's national honor."

Renewal of this anti-exclusion sentiment, never absent since the enactment of the law, emerged in response to a statement by Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. On his return from Japan, Mr. Howard wrote: "A good start [toward a more friendly attitude to Japan] would be to repeal the unjustifiable and trouble-breeding exclusion act, substituting a law admitting Japanese into the United States on the quota basis." This led the Osaka *Mainichi*, an independent paper, to remark: "We rejoice that a leading American journalist felt advised to make this timely proposal. . . . Can we take the anti-Japanese clause otherwise than as a slur upon Japanese honor and pride?"

Traditional champion of exclusion, California has already reversed its attitude. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, as well as other chambers of commerce in the State, are now agreed on the necessity for repeal as a means of healing Japan's wounded pride, and thus establishing friendlier relations with her.

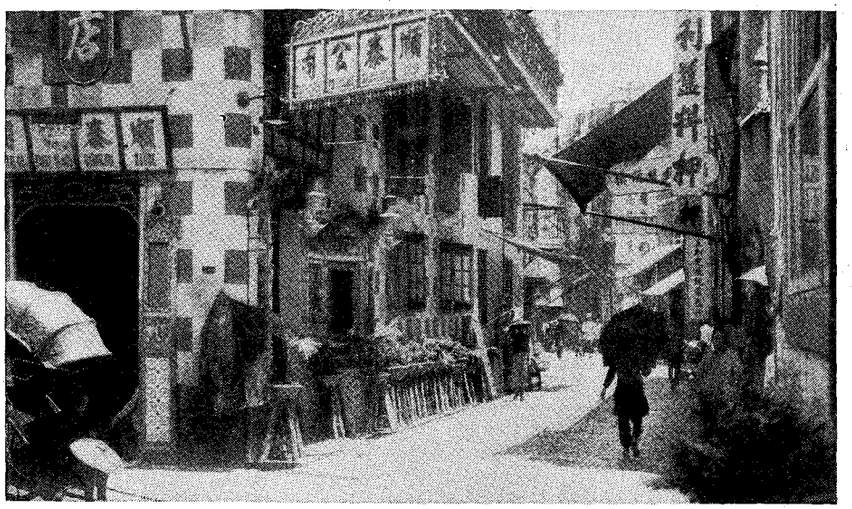
California civic organizations now seem to agree that the quota system represents a scientific method of immigration control, accomplishing rigid restriction yet at the same time removing offense to Japan, thus laying the foundation for international good-will. Such bodies now admit that exclusion of Asiatics has cast a stigma upon "our Oriental neighbors," has wounded legitimate feelings of national pride and honor, and agree with the Japanese press that almost ten years of exclusion have resulted in nothing but wounded feelings. "This whole matter might be summed up," according to George J. Presley, executive vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, "as a desire to accomplish the right end in a just and courteous and statesmanlike manner befitting a great nation such as ours."

On the other hand, V. S. McClatchy, executive secretary, California Joint Immigration Committee, fears that a quota will eventually flood the country with Orientals. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce denies this, asserting that the quota is rigidly limited and that admission is not to include laborers.

Bitterness over exclusion is not limited to the Japanese. Tho anxious for repeal, China has her private quarrel with Japan on the matter. *The China Weekly Review*, representing official opinion, writes rather bitterly: "Whether such a measure would receive favorable consideration in Congress now in view of Japan's wholesale violation of treaties in which the United States is vitally interested is extremely questionable." If, it goes on, America should lift the ban on the Japanese, other excluded nations would, of course, expect the same privilege. "But this would arouse no enthusiasm in Tokyo because the Japanese do not like to be classed with the Chinese, Siamese, East Indians and other Far Easterners. What they would like to see would be a lifting of the ban against the Japanese alone, while others continued to be barred out."

The proposed quota basis would permit the yearly entrance of 185 Japanese, including whites born in Japan, and 105 Chinese. Minimum quotas of 100 would be allowed to India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Siam, Bhutan, Hejaz, Arabian Peninsula, and New Guinea.

The Poppy Paradise of the China Coast



Publishers' Photo Service, New York

THE LITTLE STREET OF FORGOTTEN MEN

"First class" gambling houses line the crooked streets of old Macao; and the sickly-sweet fumes of opium assail the nostrils of passers-by

First spearhead of the Occident into the heart of the ancient Chinese empire, oldest European settlement in the Orient, and from the historical view-point one of the most important cities of China, Macao now slumbers in opium-dazed senility.

Wilbur Burton, an American newspaperman, paints a lurid and shocking picture—in *The China Weekly Review*—of the tragic decay of Macao, founded by Portuguese settlers in 1557. In the history of China this Portuguese settlement played a leading rôle for almost four centuries; but to-day the city of ruins and gravestones seems to have decayed into a combination of Monte Carlo, Tia Juana, and a poppy paradise. "Have friends double-crossed you? Has love turned to ashes? Has business failed? Then—" so counsels Wilbur Burton, "go to Macao to forget among forgotten men."

From beautiful Hongkong, the British crown colony, from Canton, the Chinese metropolis, eighty miles inland up the Canton River, visitors flock over to Macao for the week-ends, to indulge in opium-smoking and gambling. They may find a Eurasian band playing an Argentine tango to a Chinese audience in the plaza in front of the Portuguese administration building. But most of them prefer to penetrate into noisome alleys where vice festers, or where the sign "*Fumatorio*" advertises countless opium divans. Every Chinese hotel, we read, is equipped with facilities for opium smoking. "Many streets are literally laden for many blocks with the pungent fumes . . ." Macao's method of regulating this traffic, declares this American critic, obviously encourages the spread of narcotic addiction.

Other streets are wholly given over to gambling. All Macao's residents and visitors seem to prefer fan tan, a game in which bets are placed on how many small brass chips or counters will be left over from a large pile after division by four. Fascinating, it seems, is the musical clink of myriads of brass chips being stacked and counted, and counted and stacked. "But the existence of a foreign colony on the China coast which thrives almost entirely on gambling and opium-smoking can only be soberly viewed as one of the worst of the many things for which the white race has to answer in the annals of Asia."

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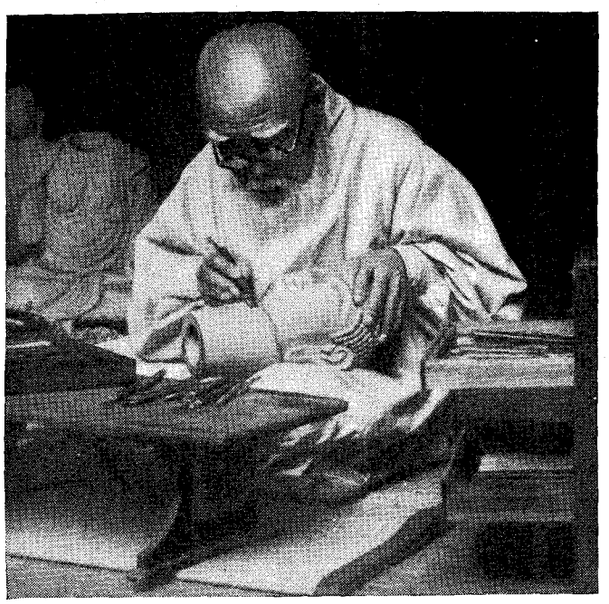
Japan's Living Old Master Interprets His Art

AT EIGHTY-TWO, white-bearded and bespectacled Koun Takamura still plies the wood-carving tools that have been in his possession since the beginning of his illustrious career.

He scorns to model in clay and let an assistant reproduce the work in wood. "If the carving is left to others, the personality of the artist will not be reflected," he says. "In the old days, clay models were unknown in Japan. To form clay models is a method imported from the West. Without models, the Japanese carver immediately began chiseling from the solid wood."



"Only those who understand wood with the heart of an artist are able to become good wood sculptors"

One of Mr. Takamura's creations, an Amita Buddha, is enshrined in Tokyo's largest temple, Zojo-ji. Two others, guardian Kings of Buddhism, stand before the main hall of Zenko-ji in Nagano, Mekka of Buddhist pilgrims. Perhaps no other living Japanese wood-carver can speak for the art so authoritatively, and in *Asahigraph* he tells us:

"The ideal is not to make a realistic representation of an object but to convey the sentiment felt toward the object—not a sketch of reality but a sketch of spirit."

Love for Their Materials

Now, in order to sketch spirit in wood, one must develop what the Japanese call "kino aji"—literally, "taste-of-wood"—as not all wood will serve. "Only those who understand wood with the heart of an artist," says Mr. Takamura, "are able to become good wood sculptors." Then, too, one must consider one's knives.

"In Japanese fine arts generally," he remarks, "I think it a very notable characteristic that the artists have an extremely discriminating and genuine choice or love for their materials and tools. Ancient painters had a very deep understanding and appreciation for the paper, the Indian ink, or the hair brushes they used. In my opinion such a feeling of appreciation or love on the part of the ancient artists partly accounts for the mysterious influence which the old Japanese paintings exert over us.

"The same is the case with wood sculpture."

Not only must the artist know wood; he must also know how to give it vitality with a fine touch of the knife, and Mr. Takamura observes:

"This regard for the knife is another merit of the Japanese wood sculpture, while Western artists are apparently concerned only with the copying of models, and care little about fine touches with the knives. It even strikes us as ridiculous to see them using files or emery-paper in finishing their work.

"Japanese paintings are valued for the atmospheric tone emanating from them. It is in a large measure due to the spiritual life of the artists reflected in the pictures, but it also comes from their understanding and love for the paper and Indian ink they used, and also from their fine taste in art.

"Exactly in the same sense, wood sculpture is valued for the atmospheric tone it commands. In such an attitude of mind, I think, may lie the traditional spirt of Japanese fine arts."

A Different Art

It is true that Michelangelo chiseled his "David" direct from the marble—and miscalculated, so that one shoulder lacked marble for its completion. It is likewise true that the sculptor who supplied details for many of Ralph Adams Cram's churches carved them in the wood with his own hands. But visit the ordinary studio. You will see a sculptor's assistant enlarging a clay model with a pentagraph, and the sculptor himself merely retouching the enlargement.

"The ancient art of Japanese wood sculpture," says Mr. Takamura, "is essentially different. It is in the selection of wood and in the use of knives that the fine imagination and the art of the sculptor is displayed. Therefore, the artist who forms clay models must at the same time be an artizan to carve them in wood."

Mr. Takamura has had many pupils. Some of them acquired a manual skill not less remarkable than his own. They, too, could carve infinitely delicate lotus leaves or the elaborately patterned screen behind a Buddha. Not a few of them shared his occasional delight in the grotesque, as when he shaped a Buddhistic bugaboo pictured herewith. But no pupil has ever touched a work of Takamura's. His creations are his alone—precious on that account, while precious on still another, for they represent a virtuosity which, even in the East, is passing.

Already, the method he follows is "out of practise," he says, and he "greatly regrets it," for "ancient carving had a good quality which can not be discerned in the modern works carved in wood from clay models." However, just this change makes him what he is—a living old master.

Marie Bashkirtseff

Marie Bashkirtseff is returning to favor, the French press informs us, and interest is appreciably sharpened by the centenary of André Theuriet, who was one of her most enthusiastic admirers. A new tablet is about to be placed over the door of the villa in the Promenade des Anglais at Nice where the astonishing Russian girl began writing her celebrated "Journal."

"Thanks to Pierre Borel, who has just erected a literary monument to her, Marie's little villa has been kept almost as it was," says *Le Carnet de la Semaine;* "the two tall pines still stand in its garden, and the two rooms she occupied are unchanged."

"Delight in the grotesque"

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Jane Welch Carlyle, A Misplaced Victorian

If Jane Welch Carlyle, wife of the famous Thomas, is forgotten among modern women, James Douglas brings her back as a woman as modern as any to-day. His article in *The Daily Express* (London) is a series of snapshots from probably unread books of the last century, and one may look far for her match.

Ill most of her life, like her querulous husband, from a variety of aches and pains, always "demented," as Harriet Martineau said, "by headaches, colic, face ache, and insomnia. They lived on bread, meat, potatoes, coffee and tea, avoided vegetables, and thought that fruit was of no use but to give people a colic.

"Nevertheless, she was an elf who fascinated everybody by her airy wit, her freshness of spirit, and her contempt for the Victorian conventions.

"At forty-eight she climbs the six-foot wall of Haddington churchyard. At fifty-two she finds Scotch snow in London on her way home from the theater, and is so drunk with the sensation that she runs along with her bonnet hanging on her back, one minute taking a slide and the next lifting a handful of snow to eat it.

"She enlivened a prosy tea-party by throwing her cup and saucer into the fire. She sent a bottle of whisky to the owner of a barking dog, requesting him to quiet it by making it drunk.

"She sent a kiss to a baby, saying, 'I would not do it myself for five guineas. Young children are such nasty little beasts.' "

Shocking to Victorians

Defamers of Victorian England, or rather Scotland, might usefully remember that the age produced this woman:

"She shocked the Victorians by lunching alone in a restaurant or riding on the top of an omnibus. When she was accosted in the street she retorted, 'Idiot!'

"She swore! 'Why in the Devil's name don't you write to me?' she wrote. On a dull visit in the country she heads her letter 'Hell,' and is not sure she won't have a seal with 'Damnation' on it.

"At forty-nine she revels in a new evening gown 'cut down to the due pitch of indecency.' She makes jokes about garters."

Mr. Douglas accounts for all this scorn of convention by reminding us that—

"In an age of sickly sentiment Jane Welch Carlyle was a ferocious realist. But her bark was worse than her bite, altho she professed to hate 'that damned thing, the milk of human kindness.' "

"The Old Homestead"—Again and at Home

A century ago, Denman Thompson, author of "The Old Homestead," was born at Swanzea. Two centuries ago, Swanzea itself was born. So the little New Hampshire town has been celebrating both birthdays by reviving the famous play, with Thompson's granddaughter in the cast.

Indorsed by the clergy—not alone because it was based upon the story of the Prodigal Son, but more particularly because not a line anywhere could bring "the blush of shame" to the most maidenly cheek—"The Old Homestead" was for decade after decade the one play which strictly Puritan America permitted itself to approve.

As Mr. H. I. Brock reminds us in the New York *Times*, "there was not a town of theater size in the good old days to which Thompson did not lead his company, partaking, like Jefferson's, of something of the nature of the old family troupe which produced the Divine Siddons.

"For many the recurring visit of the play was an annual event marked in red on the calendar. The total takings in some two-score years in the closing luster of the last century and the opening years of the present have been figured around $5,000,000. And that was when millions did not come so easy as they did in the golden days of 'Abie's Irish Rose.'

"Full of years and honors, Thompson retired—then died. Still the old play went on. Still it traveled about the country. Long after New York had ceased to see it, it continued to make folks laugh and cry, who were just as good as any New York can boast."

Eugene Field once wrote to Thompson:

"I'd rather have your happy knack,
Than all the arts the critics praise;
The knack of takin' us folks back
To childhood's home and childhood's days."

From the Collection of Thomas P. Healy

"Old Homestead"—Act III

Herr Hitler's Wagnerian Festival at Baireuth

Scowling, brown-shirted guards. Menacing rifles. The swastika banner aloft. Hitler, Goebbels, Frick, and other potentates of Nazi régime seated as guests in the Wagner family box. Distribution of printed slips signed by the Chancellor, and reading, "The leader wishes the audience to refrain at the close of the opera from singing 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' and the 'Horstweisses' song or indulging in any other kind of patriotic demonstration, in respect for the works of the master himself."

Thus circumstanced, the Baireuth festival opened the other day, intensely Hitleristic in some respects, and in others not. As Herbert F. Peyser tells the New York *Times*, those who expected a tip-top Nazi jollification were disappointed. As he relates further, "altho the foreigners present were few compared with their numbers in recent years, let alone earlier days, the Festspielhaus was completely filled." Standing room only.

According to the New York *Herald Tribune's* correspondent, Max Smith, "the reason for this phenomenon is not difficult to find. The present government, friendlier to Baireuth than any previous one, bought up a large number of seats and distributed them gratis, or at greatly reduced prices, to impecunious young musicians and music lovers. While Baireuth has never before been able to show such liberality in distributing favors it should be borne in mind that originally Richard Wagner's own idealistic intention was to have only invited guests at the festival plays, and that a fund to bring the deserving, if financially restricted, to Baireuth was established long ago.

"Adolf Hitler's presence in Baireuth for the whole first series of performances—that is, for more than a week—unquestionably helped to replenish the ranks of Wagnerian pilgrims materially thinned by recent occurrences and circumstances. There is hardly any doubt that Toscanini's decision not to take part in the performances—a decision lamented by no one here more than by his German friends and admirers, including some of the most ardent Nazis—accounted for many defections. Nor can the feelings of those be ignored who stayed away solely because of their bitter dissatisfaction with the present régime in Germany.

"In finding an explanation for the notable scarcity of Americans (the English, on the other hand, seem to be well represented), one should not underrate, however, the state of the money market. With the international value of the dollar at so low an ebb it would be surprizing, indeed, if American tourists were as plentiful as usual."

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About Books

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

It seems a long way back to the time when a President of the United States could be unacquainted with the name of Mellon. Yet when Harry Daugherty suggested Andrew W. Mellon as a Cabinet possibility, President Harding said, "Mellon, Mellon; I don't know him." Even then, in Mr. Daugherty's estimation Mellon was the richest man in the United States, richer than either Ford or Rockefeller.

A fascinating history of this man and his fortune has been written by Mr. Harvey O'Connor, a resident of Pittsburgh with broad journalistic experience—**Mellon's Millions** (New York: The John Day Company, $3). In spite of its antagonistic attitude, the book seems well documented.

The founder of this great fortune was Thomas Mellon, Andrew's father, who, like so many other settlers of the Pittsburgh district, hailed from north Ireland. There was little of the social graces in these people, but they were accustomed to hard work and were imbued with a feeling for the sacredness of debts; theirs was an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth philosophy. In Thomas Mellon this philosophy was ingrained, tho, strangely enough, he regarded Benjamin Franklin as his patron saint. Marriage, with him, was a business arrangement, and patriotism had no sentimental value. When in 1863, his son James, then living in Milwaukee, wished to enlist in the Army for one hundred days, for $25 a month, to guard prisoners of war, his father wrote him, "It is only greenhorns who enlist." Yet one is lost in admiration of the enterprise and shrewdness by which this founder of the family fortune grew from a farmer's son to a lawyer and judge, a banker and business man of large interests. To me, at least, the story of Judge Mellon holds more of interest than that of his sons.

Mr. O'Connor relates how this inherited hardness and love of money, coupled with great shrewdness, have advanced the Mellon interests to a point where they have a strangle-hold on the economic life of the country. It is not a pretty story as it flows from Mr. O'Connor's pen, leading down to the suggested impeachment of Secretary Mellon and immediately thereafter his appointment by President Hoover as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; but it is a fascinating story, nevertheless.

* * *

The Soft Spot. By A. S. M. Hutchinson (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company; $2.50). The season of "midsummer madness" is the time appropriately selected by the author of "If Winter Comes" to propound the strange psychological problem around which he builds his latest novel. He has a very elaborate plot to illustrate the numerous aspects of this problem, much too elaborate to recount here; but the central trait, the soft spot, of his principal character, Stephen Wain, may be described. Stephen Wain is an *homme manqué*, a man lacking mental and moral robustness. He can not resist the temptation to take unfair advantage, even of his nearest of kin. He is not an unregenerate villain, since he is not insensitive to the claims of justice. To escape from his conscience he resorts to a species of fatalism; the very fact that he is not found out may mean that his course of action was predestined. By an ingenious series of coincidences, in which persons are destroyed just when they are in a position to expose Stephen's guilt, the author defers the climax and the cartharsis through many chapters of diverse incidents, ranging from England to Peru, back to England, to the Orient, then back to England. Have you ever met a man like this, and is he a possible personage? These are questions which people will be asking themselves.

Keystone

A. S. M. Hutchinson

* * *

The Framework of an Ordered Society. By Sir Arthur Salter (New York: The Macmillan Company; 75 cents). In these three lectures delivered at Cambridge University, England, the author, who was formerly director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, attempts to answer a large question—Can the checks and balances of democratic government, which have been put to a severe strain by our machine age, be reinforced in such a way that the integrity of government will be maintained and the best interests of society will be served?

Briefly, the author believes that the old competitive price system must go; that, under regulation, there should still be room for individual initiative; that each leader in a country's economic life should "have a double rôle and function, that of managing his own concern and that of assisting in constituting the framework within which it operates." This would necessitate the forming of sectional economic councils, culminating in national councils, the latter being closely associated with the machinery of the national government. Meanwhile, the executive department of the government, in order that it may function skilfully in this big framework of planning, should receive large mandates from the legislative branch.

On the Screen

The cinema, being a cold and mechanical medium, needs vivid and colorful people to provide it with the proper traces of personality. That, no doubt, is the explanation for the fact that Hollywood is constantly on the search for new and striking players, who can take hold of conventional cinema stories and add to them the necessary suggestions of stirring vitality. At the moment the number of performers possessing genuinely first-rate qualities of personal distinction is decidedly limited. There are many good actors in Hollywood, and probably even more exponents of the much-demanded quality of Sex Appeal. But among the members of the screen hierarchy there are just three people who—when we omit Chaplin, who stands so unassailably at the head of his profession that he is omitted from such discussions—can be considered so definitely distinguished as personages that they become almost symbols of various aspects of cinema glamour and stand as complete representatives of the hold the screen has upon the American imagination. All three are women, and up to a short time ago there were but two in the list. They were, of course, Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich. Now Miss Katharine Hepburn can be added.

Miss Hepburn has appeared in just three pictures. Her first was "A Bill of Divorcement," wherein she made an exciting début, but was regarded in suspicious quarters as a mere accident. Then she appeared in "Christopher Strong," in which she was highly effective, but seemed mannered enough to cause the skeptics to declare that her vogue would not last long. Now she has been presented in "Morning Glory," and in a conventional comedy of backstage life she is so entirely brilliant that there can be little doubt that she is destined to be one of the distinguished people of the cinema. In fact, it is her greatest triumph in the new vehicle that when she must play a stagestruck girl who convinces the people in the cast that she probably possesses a trace of genius, the idea does not seem entirely foolish to the audience.

Katharine Hepburn

The Power and the Glory—A widely heralded drama featuring a form of cinema story-telling called "narratage." This "narratage" turns out to be an excessive use of the familiar screen "cut-back" tried out in the director's admirable but unsuccessful determination to hide the familiarity and unimportance of the story he has to tell.

Captured—Life in a German prison camp during the late war. The excellence of some of the details is ruined by melodramatic climaxes. ARGUS.

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New Vistas for Radio in Ultra-Short Wave Transmission

WHEN Guglielmo Marconi, grand old man of radio, announced recently that he had been able to transmit and receive "micro-waves" over a distance of more than 160 miles, he called world attention to a phase of radio experimentation that has been going on quietly—at least as far as the public was concerned—for several years. His experiment again brings up the question whether the ultra-short waves can be made useful, and if so, whether they will open new fields for radio or merely extend present ones.

Signor Marconi stated that he had been able to transmit 60-centimeter waves definitely over the edge of the horizon. Other experimenters have been unable to get such distance with these waves, owing to the fact that they travel in a straight line. In many cases faint signals have been detected behind hills, but were attributed to scattering effects rather than bending.

Ultra-short wave beams have been compared with those of search-lights. When a hill, large building, or the horizon intervenes the only waves that bend around the obstacle are like the slight glow cast by a search-light on the shadow side of an object in its path. For this reason, experimenters usually consider sixty miles the maximum effective range of micro-waves.

Details of the apparatus that enabled the Marchese Marconi nearly to triple this distance, and, as he implies, to bend the waves around hills, are lacking. It has been suggested that the inventor may have used reflecting mirrors at each horizontal point to send the beam in another direction. This is possible, but has disadvantages, notably the loss of power at each "bending" point and the cost and relative immobility of the system.

Keystone

A SUCCESSFUL TEST

Signor Marconi in one of his micro-wave experiments

The value of short waves, if they can be made useful, lies in the number of "bands" or channels available, their freedom from static and electrical interference, the low power required to generate them and their strong directional properties.

The difference between ultra-short waves, short waves and ordinary broadcast radio waves is, as the names indicate, the distance from one wave trough to the next. The radio waves used in ordinary broadcasting range from 200 to 550 meters (650 to 1,800 feet). Below 200 meters the waves are considered "short," and in these wave-lengths, down to about 10 meters, television, amateur radio stations, police-car control systems and other short-wave apparatus work.

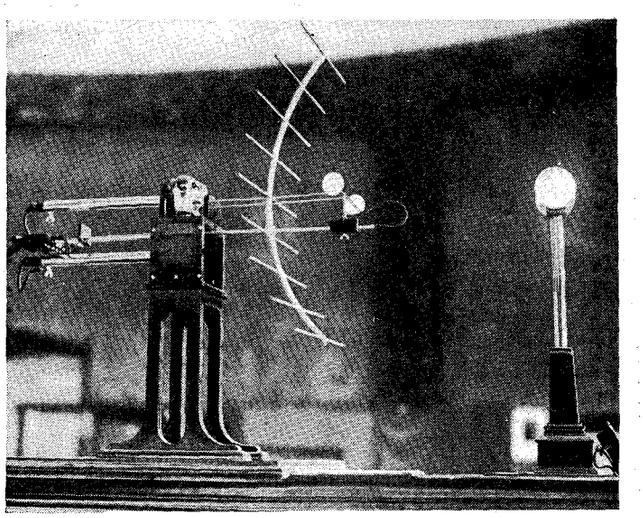
There is no sharp line between short waves and micro-waves. The latter are usually considered as extending from 10 meters to a few centimeters. Waves only two or three centimeters in length have been produced. Successful micro-wave experiments carried on between French and English experimenters two years ago used 18-centimeter waves (about 7 inches).

The shorter the waves, the more closely they duplicate the action of light, for light, heat and radio waves differ only in length. Light waves, of course, are very short—so short that they are difficult to express in ordinary units and a special one, the Angstrom unit, has been devised to measure them. Heat waves are longer, between red rays of visible light and a point somewhat shorter than the shortest micro-waves.

Laurence E. Cockaday, editor of *Radio News* and himself a micro-wave experimenter, says that virtually all the phenomena of light-rays can be duplicated with ultra-short waves by applying suitable apparatus. They can be focused through lenses of copper, bakelite, amber and other substances; can be reflected and focused by mirrors of copper, and will even yield a "spectrum" when passed through a prism of proper materials and magnitude.

Several methods of generating them have been devised. The most efficient and that favored by experimenters consists of an evacuated tube in which are arranged a plate, filament and grid in such fashion that high-frequency oscillations of electrons are set up between the neutral filament and the negative plate, in orbits around the positive grid. The principle was discovered several years ago by Prof. Heinrich Barkhausen of the University of Dresden.

The terminals of the tube are usually connected to small platelike antennæ in the focus of a hemispherical reflector. This reflector, its back to the distant receiving apparatus, throws the waves against the face of a paraboloidal reflector, which in turn sends them in a sharp beam toward the receiver. For distance micro-wave work this sending apparatus is mounted high on a mast, tower, hill, or building to increase the distance to the horizon and avoid obstacles.



Wide World

MODEL OF MARCONI'S SYSTEM

The apparatus at the left is the micro-wave transmitter, the ribbed device serving as a paraboloidal reflector. The receiving apparatus is at the right

The receiving device may be an exact duplicate of the sender. A large mirror catches the beam and throws it into the smaller, where it is focused on the antennæ.

One of the important advantages of short-wave development, Mr. Cockaday pointed out, is the number of broadcast channels that may be made available. Engineers like to measure waves not by length but by frequency—the number of waves that pass a given point in a second. Since all waves travel at the same speed—about the velocity of light, frequency is an accurate measure of wave-length, each cycle representing the complete hump and trough of a wave.

The sharpness with which they may be focused, and their complete invisibility, give ultra-short waves obvious war-time values. It is possible that they may be used greatly to extend the use of radio as a means of individual communication, since within limits two-way conversations can be carried on with considerable privacy. It has been suggested that these waves might be used for signaling the other planets, since they are not turned back by the ionized layers of the upper atmosphere. But in the absence of evidence that there is apparatus on other planets capable of receiving them, such an experiment is not likely soon.

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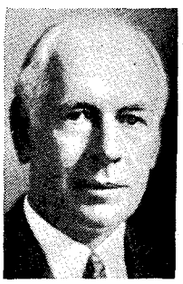
The Baffling Struggle Against Tuberculosis

By Dr. Kendall Emerson

Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association

This is the third of a series of articles on the battle-fronts of modern medicine.

SCARS of tuberculous disease have been found in the skeletons of Egyptian mummies. It has left its imprint on the bones of prehistoric man. Its existence may be coeval with that of the human race. It has overwhelmed dynasties and altered the course of history. For centuries prior to 1900 tuberculosis held first place among the causes of human mortality. To-day it still kills more persons between twenty and forty than any other disease.



Dr. Emerson

Until fifty years ago tuberculosis was considered hereditary, hence uncontrollable. Then the tubercle bacillus was discovered, the disease was reclassified as communicable and therefore preventable.

The bacillus, however, presents certain characteristics most baffling to an epidemiological attack. Among these is the catholicity of its tastes, attacking man, birds and animals with notable lack of discrimination. It occurs in several varieties such as human, avian and bovine, all of which may attack man. In different environments it varies in virulence, and there is even some evidence of changeability of type. It belongs to the so-called acid fast group of bacteria which possess a protective envelop of wax rendering them resistant to conditions destructive to many other pathogenic germs. It attacks its victim insidiously, causing no symptoms for weeks or months, and may not be discovered until it has already wrought extensive havoc. Indeed, living, tho inactive, germs may remain for years encapsulated in lymph nodes, a continual menace to their host.

Added to its incredibly wide distribution and its resistance to the bactericidal influences of the human tissues is the fact that no specific treatment has been discovered to provide immunity against infection by the tubercle bacillus or cure for the resulting disease. Since the failure of the first tuberculin to act as such a specific many modifications have been tested and attempts have been made to employ effectively inoculations of both living and killed bacteria. These also have failed. Most recently B. C. G., a living culture of attenuated bovine bacilli, has been strongly advocated. Its value is still in doubt, with distinguished critics as well as advocates. At the moment the burden of proof appears to rest on its proponents.

Fortunately, there are other resources. When it was discovered that tuberculosis was an infectious disease, communicable by contact, the first step in prevention was clear. Contact between infected and uninfected persons must be prevented. Isolation was the obvious procedure and a rapid growth in the number of sanatoria for this purpose was the first logical step. In the past thirty years the number of beds for the care of the tuberculous in this country has grown from 6,000 to 80,000.

Skin Test and X-ray

The problem was not solved, however. Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption is a difficult matter in its early stages. Many cases are not discovered until they have long had tubercle bacilli in their sputum and have had ample opportunity to pass on the disease to relatives and neighbors by droplet infection while talking, coughing or sneezing. It became imperative to find some means for earlier and more accurate diagnosis of the incipient disease. Fortunately two measures were at hand, the tuberculin skin test and an X-ray of the suspected chest.

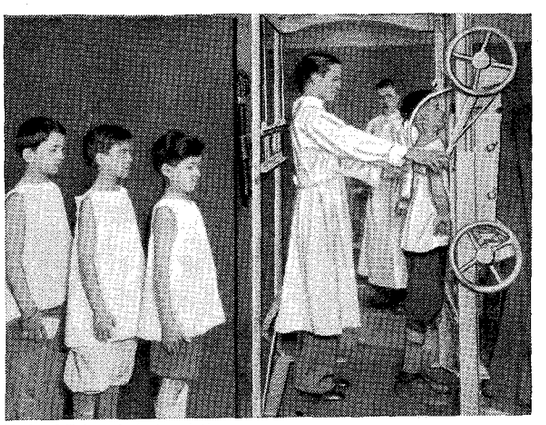
The tuberculin test is an entirely harmless procedure. If positive it reveals the fact that at some time the reactor has been exposed to the tubercle bacillus, that some germs have actually entered his body and remained there long enough to set up a sensitivity to the germ. It does not, however, indicate whether this infection has caused any discoverable damage or not. It does not show whether at the time of the test there is any active disease at work inside the body. But it does give the cue for further investigation of that point.

Here the X-ray steps in. It is now conceded that of all diagnostic measures in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the X-ray is the most indispensable. But it has one serious disability—its cost. With the large transparent plates needed to include the whole chest and with the necessity of taking long series of pictures in following the course of the disease, the expense mounts rapidly. Any means whereby this cost in time and material can be lessened marks an epoch in the fight to bring tuberculosis under control. Such a means is provided in the recently improved paper X-ray film which can now be used with accuracy in diagnosis and which is especially valuable for taking a large number of pictures in a short period of time, as, for example, in the examination of all the pupils in a school.

Use of the transparent film is still necessary for certain types of cases and for some of the finer details of diagnosis. But with improved technique the paper film is rapidly gaining approval and already is in extensive use in schools in New Haven, Connecticut, and elsewhere. Among its great advantages is the fact that it comes in rolls resembling the familiar camera films, and that through the use of an ingenious machine two or three pictures a minute can be taken, making it possible to examine a thousand pupils a day in school work. The rolls are developed without cutting, and the pictures when dry are run through a viewing box still in the long roll, thus saving enormously the time of the expert diagnostitian, who must examine each film in most careful detail for any signs of chest abnormality.

Recently outstanding progress has also been made in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis through recourse to surgical measures. The most widely used procedure is a simple one known as pneumothorax, which is even done at times in a clinic or a doctor's office upon ambulatory patients. The principle involved is that of rest. The procedure consists in introducing air into the pleural cavity under sufficient pressure to cause complete compression of the diseased lung. In a sense it amounts to splinting the lung and giving it complete rest from any and all movement. Function is thus inhibited for a prolonged period, often of years, the other lung carrying on adequately for the patient's comfort. Ultimately the compressed lung heals and then gradual reexpansion is permitted.

The extraordinary reduction of tuberculosis among cattle effected by the Department of Agriculture through the use of tuberculin testing and destruction of the infected animals shows what can be accomplished by a concerted and relentless epidemiological attack on even so age-old and deeply rooted a disease. Tuberculosis could be conquered if the known means for its prevention and treatment were made fully operative.



National Tuberculosis Association

SAVING TIME IN CHEST X-RAYS

This "camera," using a sensitized paper roll, can take 100 or more pictures an hour

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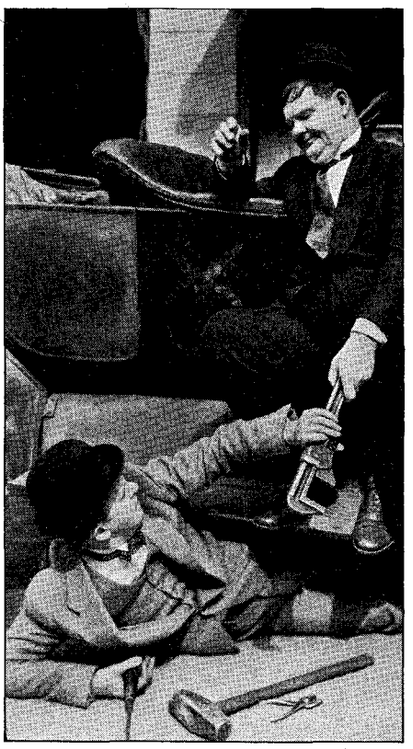
A Mobiloil Movie with **LAUREL & HARDY**

Now featured in "The Devil's Brother"—an M. G. M. Picture produced by Hal Roach Studios

"OIL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL"

1 HARDY: "Our antique conveyance gives signs of protest against going further, my dear Laurel."

LAUREL: "Since you patronized that barrel of Cheapo Oil, I have sensed a paucity of power."



2 LAUREL: "You thought to economize, eh? Observe me now—prostrate!"

HARDY: "Indeed, I erred. But maybe a promise of Mobiloil at the next filling station will hearten our steed."

3 HARDY: "Let the crankcase be flushed of its evil contents."

LAUREL: "Never more shall our bank-roll be threatened by loud clamors for repairs. From now on—it's Mobiloil for us!"

Why Mobiloil costs less than ordinary oil

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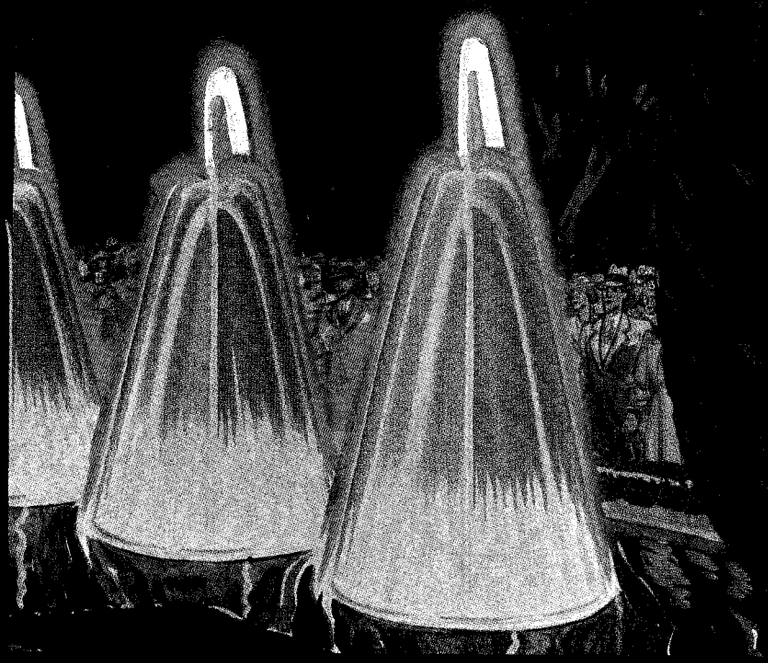

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Listing the Loudest and Faintest Noises

STUDIES now going on in several large cities seeking to control unnecessary noise have stimulated scientists to measure and record noises from various sources, primarily to learn which noises are noisiest, and how they can be eliminated.

A survey made three years ago by the Noise Abatement Commission of New York City, probably the world's noisiest city, revealed that the loudest noise found in the city was caused by hammering on a steel plate, with the noise of automobile horns a close second.

The American Institute of Physics has now published measurements of some of the loudest and faintest noises, and many familiar noises in between, listed in a "noise thermometer" prepared by the laboratories of Dr. E. E. Free, one of the pioneers of noise measurement. The loudness of these noises is measured in "decibels," a unit that expresses the smallest change the ear can detect in the level of sound.

The loudest measured noise, as revealed by Dr. Free's list, is that of an air-plane engine and propeller, which register at between 110 and 125 decibels. The loudest noise the world ever heard, however, is thought to have been the explosion of the volcano of Krakatau in 1883. This noise was heard 3,000 miles away, and probably equaled 180 or 190 decibels.

A boiler factory creates a din of 105 to 115 decibels; louder than thunder, which averages only about 95. A lion roars 95 decibels loud; a dog barking, piano practise and ordinary conversation at a party may measure about 90 decibels on the loudness scale, tho usually these sounds are less noisy.

The noisiest New York City street measures 81 decibels, the average factory 50 to 90, and a vacuum-cleaner 70. An ordinary conversation creates 65 to 75 decibels of noise; radio music in the home 40 to 80, and turning a newspaper page gives rise to a crackling sound 30 decibels loud.

At the other extreme, the faintest ordinary noise is the rustling of leaves in a slight breeze in an unoccupied forest, measuring 17 decibels. Insects and larger creatures make most actual forests considerably noisier.

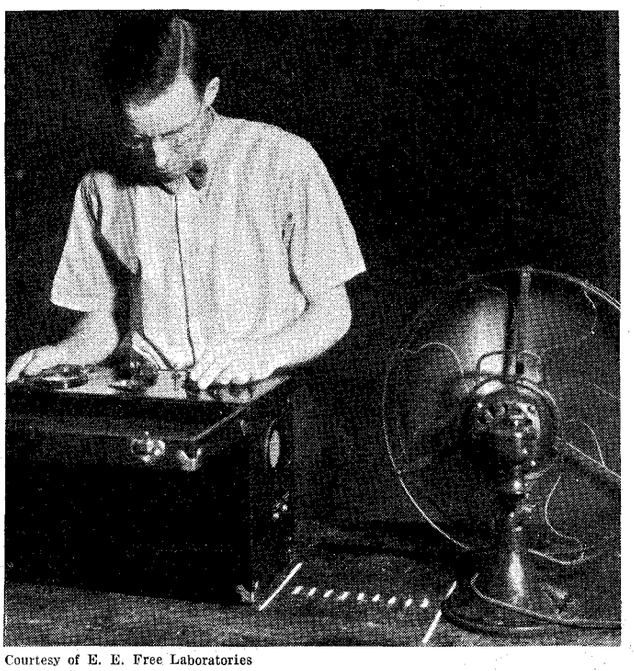
A purring cat makes a noise of 25 decibels. In an underground vault in New York City, at night, and with every possible source of sound avoided, instruments still registered 22 decibels, due to noises carried through the city's foundation of solid rock. The beating heart and circulating blood inside one human body make a noise of 10 to 15 decibels.

Zero on the decibel scale is set at the lower threshold of hearing. Noises lower than this are theoretically possible, but on earth this is probably the actual zero of noises, for the Free Laboratories computes that continual movement of atoms in matter creates a tiny noise of about this intensity.

These interesting noise measurements also have an important practical aspect. It has been shown by various investigators, notably Prof. Donald A. Laird of Colgate University, that noise destroys efficiency in factories and offices. Proper measurement of such noise is the first step toward reducing it.

The various noise meters developed in experimental work are now used in factories to measure and control the noise of fans, vacuum-cleaners, and other machinery.

They are also employed by police and health officers to measure city noises, inspect noisy automobiles and trucks, and to control noise nuisances, and by singing-teachers, students and public speakers to measure the exact loudness of music or speech.



Courtesy of E. E. Free Laboratories

MEASURING THE NOISE OF AN ELECTRIC FAN

A noise meter in operation at a factory, determining the noisiness of fans in various conditions of repair

Science Snap-shots

Electrically-Lighted Plants

Raising house plants by artificial light is possible through methods devised by Lawrence C. Porter and G. F. Prideaux, General Electric Company engineers. It can be done by ordinary 60-watt electric lamps, they report, provided the light is placed above them and only a few inches away.

While it is perhaps not practical to raise plants entirely by this method, proper lighting was found to enhance their night-time beauty, and greatly to lengthen their indoor life.

Colors Affect Fruit-Juice

Keep fruit-juice in green bottles and it will retain its natural color and flavor, says D. C. Carpenter, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, reporting to the American Chemical Society results of a series of experiments testing the effect of different colors of light on fruit-juices.

Red, orange, yellow and green light were found to affect both the aroma and flavor favorably, but they darkened the color. Green-blue and blue caused the color to fade and the flavor and aroma to diminish.

Ore-Revealing Lightning

Lightning repeatedly striking a certain mountain peak or other landscape feature may indicate the presence of a large ore deposit near the surface, it is suggested by the Russian geophysicist, Dr. L. N. Bogoiavlensky, in *Nature* (London).

Dr. Bogoiavlensky and his associates have tested many such spots with delicate electrical instruments and have found them characterized by abnormally high electrical conductivity underground. This condition often indicates the presence of ore bodies. The Russian scientist hopes to develop a method by which ores can be exactly located at such spots.

Non-Floating Fish

Most fish are equipped with an air bladder to provide buoyancy in water, and they are thus enabled to float. In the head waters of the James River in Virginia there is a kind of fish that has no such bladder. It can't float, and doesn't want to, because the mountain streams that pour into the James River are so swift the fish would long ago have been washed away if buoyant.

Specimens of this unusual fish have been obtained by E. D. Reid, biologist of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Black Roses

A "black" rose, said to be the world's first, is being shown at the Sangerhausen Rosarium, Sangerhausen, Germany. It is of a velvety deep black-red hue, so dark—especially in dry weather—that it may properly be described as black, the Associated Press reports.

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A Code for the Churches to Restore Moral Values

A Methodist Leader Makes Ten Proposals, With a New Emphasis on Prophetic Preaching, and the Lutherans Would Remove All Interference With Politics and Legislation

THE suggestion that the churches adopt a new code for the New Deal may cause some to wonder why the old code—the code compressed into the two commandments on which hang all the law and the prophets—won't do. But there's the rub. The suggestion is a confession that the churches have not been living up to the old code, and it is really an effort to have the churches return to the two commandments laid down by Jesus.

Some, of course, will quarrel with the notion that the churches have failed. But the answer lies in the present situation, which has called forth a national effort to restore material prosperity and the moral values, between which a close relationship avowedly exists. NIRA can not function unless it is provided with a moral stimulus. Already it has been cried that the Blue Eagle on some windows hides a buzzard beneath. In these shops greed and selfishness still preside at the desk, and NIRA is fed on subterfuge.

Here, then is certainly a need to recall the two commandments on which Jesus laid so much stress, for they are of the substance of NIRA.

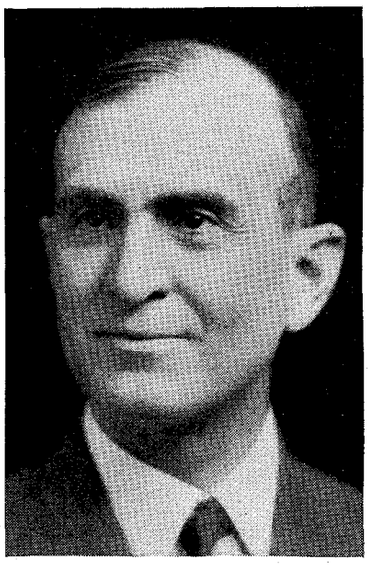
The new code for the churches is proposed by Dr. L. O. Hartman, veteran editor of *Zion's Herald*, venerable and influential Methodist weekly in New England. He submits it to the Administration and to the leaders of the Christian Church without any suggestion as to its enforcement. That, in the nature of things, is beyond the power of earthly mandate.

Dr. Hartman's Proposals

Reducing his code to practical terms, Dr. Hartman sets up ten proposals. He would have a new emphasis on prophetic preaching. Men, he holds, "are still converted and character is still developed through the 'foolishness of preaching.'" More stress, he urges, must be laid on the church school, which most of the oldsters know as the Sunday school.

To ministers Dr. Hartman says straightly that they should spend five hours every morning in quiet prayer and study and two hours every afternoon in pastoral work, except on Sundays, Mondays, or Saturdays. For entrance into the ministry more rigid standards are advocated. Since the Gospel teaches the way of life, the churches should give themselves "to the espousal of the whole message of Jesus," for "it is high time that organized Christianity freed itself completely of the charge that it is the instrument of capitalism or of any other 'system.'" Lay leaders should be sifted to get the grain from the chaff. A fresher touch is the demand for church cooperation as against cutthroat competition, proselyting, mutual criticism and overchurching.

Under the new code ecclesiastical profiteering would be prevented. No more would be allowed to cling to the church caboose for a free ride to heaven. Dr. Hartman would reduce organization to a minimum and place more emphasis on issues that count. Now there is too much machinery—too many committees, societies, conferences and what-not taking up the time and energy of the leaders. Lastly, the work of the



TO THE AID OF NIRA

Dr. L. O. Hartman, who suggests a code for the churches as part of the New Deal

church should be measured less by statistics and more by the unseen value of every man's work. We may agree that a baptismal certificate does not constitute a free pass to heaven.

The matter of the minister's hire is conspicuous by its absence from the new code, tho it is notorious that many clergy are lean and hungry and behind with their grocery bills. But if the new code is put into operation and works, ministerial hire will necessarily be placed on a fairer basis. At any rate, the code receives much favorable editorial mention. But the Topeka *Capital* wonders who is going to undertake the job of putting the proposed code into effect. Not the Government certainly, "for that would be coupling up Church and State in a way that would start more hell than all the fire departments in the United States could drown out."

The Lutherans' Code

Another code has been outlined by the Laymen's League of the Lutheran Missouri Synod. The principal departure in this is that it would keep the churches off the State domain, which, in this case, is clearly delimited, though to most churches it has rather vague and uncertain boundaries.

The gist of the Missouri Synod's code is the renunciation of all interference with political and legislative matters, the abandonment of all effort to influence Governmental policies in regard to social matters, the disclaimer of "all anti-American and anti-social principles that have usurped prominence in certain pulpits, the subversive doctrines of pacificism, internationalism and sovietism," and a "return to the charter purpose of the Church to preach the Gospel . . . to preach the message of salvation through Christ."

This is true to Lutheran tradition, which holds that if a man be right in his heart he will also be right in his deed. But this is a world of conflicting theologies and morals, and the Lutheran code would be too limited for those churches which have ever been indocile in acknowledging the exclusive rule of Cæsar in questions affecting human welfare.

A. R. W. M.

Religious Prejudice Passing

Anti-Catholic prejudice is dying out in the South as a result of the 1928 campaign, according to several reports from Dixie itself. In that campaign, it will be remembered, the South did violence to its traditions by voting the Republican ticket against the Democratic Presidential candidate, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, a Roman Catholic. His wet stand contributed largely to his defeat, but, undoubtedly, his faith was also a heavy factor against his candidacy.

The latest evidence that the South is outgrowing religious intolerance is this from the Richmond *Times-Dispatch:*

"A Catholic orphanage in Raleigh has been authorized by the State school commission to join the Raleigh school system, and will be paid good money from the State treasury. As in the case of a Methodist orphanage operating under an identical arrangement, the course of study must be the same as that offered in the city schools.

"Altho the State school commission could hardly have retained its self-respect if it had refused to authorize the Catholic orphanage to affiliate with the school system of Raleigh, since the Protestant orphanage previously had been granted this authority, plenty of rawer things than that were done in the South against the Catholics in 1928.

"Protestant clergymen spread the most unpardonable slanders concerning Catholics during the Presidential contest of that year, and otherwise responsible persons circulated scurrilous literature by the bale. It is safe to say that any suggestion made in North Carolina in 1928 that a Catholic orphanage be included in the school system of the city of Raleigh would have been greeted with hoots of derision.

"But now, five years later, that very thing is done, and there seems to be no outcry from the 100 per centers."

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New York Learns About Spinning-Wheels

She came to New York from Boston by plane, bringing her spinning-wheel with her. At the Lexington Hotel a smart radio entertainer, engaged by press agents, tried her arts on the visitor. But Mrs. Mary Maillet was equal to the occasion.

"Wouldn't you really like to try it once? Spinning, I mean."

The flustered singer replied: "Why, er, yes."

Awkwardly at first and more so as her unskilled fingers tried to get the hang of the thing, the entertainer sat at the spinning-wheel. "Won't you let me help you?" asked Mrs. Maillet of the embarrassed learner. Gradually the New Yorker's fingers found their way, and the wheel she had known only in pictures and antique shops began to move with some precision. "Why, it's fun," she said enthusiastically.

"The skein you love to touch," said Mrs. Maillet dryly.

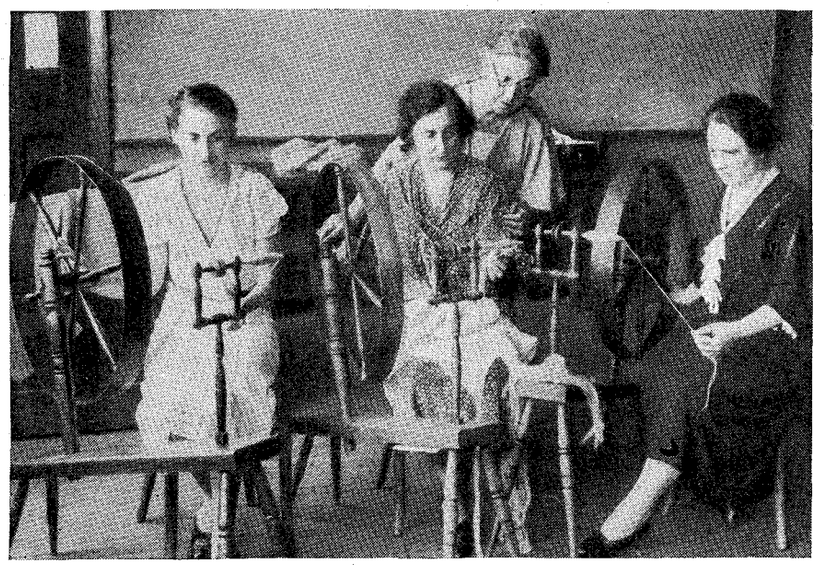
Thus Mrs. Maillet, of Roslindale, Massachusetts, who learned the art of spinning almost seventy years ago in Nova Scotia, gave the first lesson of the kind in New York since Colonial times. Some one, after an observing tour of the shops, had struck upon a happy idea. If rough weaves similar to the old homespun are to be in fashion, as the shop windows seem to indicate, why not restore the spinning-wheel to its former high place and give work to the workless? The Homecraft League, which is sponsored by the New York State Department of Adult Education, turned the idea over in its collective mind and found it good. Then Miss Katherine Lee Grable was assigned to make a survey. Window shopping convinced her, too, that homespun would be in the coming style, and she advised that a trained spinner be found to give instructions to all and sundry interested.

Spinners are scarce, but it was discovered, through careful search, that they are not unknown in Roslindale, and Mrs. Maillet was picked for the task. One of eight children who had been entirely clothed in homespun, Mrs. Maillet said that she, in turn, had spun cloth for her own seven children.

"I know it is practical," she declared. "And women who spin get so much pleasure from the lovely homespun things they knit for themselves and others." She keeps her fingers deft by supplying nine grandchildren with socks and sweaters. She demonstrated her method of making a heather mixture. Here are the instructions: Take an old sweater of some solid color, red for instance. Cut it up into small pieces and boil them in a pot with soap. Then card what you get with natural wool, and you are ready to spin a heather yarn.

The Homecraft League is very enthusiastic over reviving the ancient art of spinning, and is sponsoring classes in one of the public schools in New York. And Miss Grable says the idea has unlimited possibilities. She points to the work done by such leagues in Canada and to the splendid results that have been accomplished at Berea College in Kentucky and at the Berry Schools in Georgia. The mountain girls down there are not only taught to clothe their families by spinning cloth but also to produce something that is artistic as well as useful.

Here's a chance for idle fingers. But what will the clothing manufacturers say?



Wide World

OLD WHEELS OF INDUSTRY TURN AGAIN

Mrs. Mary Maillet, one of eight children who were clothed entirely in homespun, teaching an old art to three beginners

Decline in Philanthropy

Philanthropic gifts and bequests reported in the six largest cities in the United States for the first half of 1933 show a decline of 19 per cent. in comparison with those reported in the first half of 1932. About 47 per cent. of the gifts were for organized relief.

The compilation is made by the John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising consultants. The survey includes New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Boston.

In these six cities philanthropy is put down for $85,145,095 in the first half of 1933, as against $105,952,516 for the first six months of 1932.

Considering the banking difficulties in the first half of the present year, the decline in philanthropy is really very small, says a statement accompanying the tabulations. "It is also interesting to note that the total for the first six months of this year is 21 per cent. larger than the total of $70,056,398 reported in those cities for the last six months of 1932."

The compilation includes only those gifts reported in the press.

Increase for Relief

Education received $37,337,736 in 1932, and dropped to $6,570,059 in 1933. Organized relief received $17,549,593 in 1932, while this year it received $40,550,722. For health $10,816,955 was donated in 1932, and this year the bequests were $8,766,423. Play and recreation, which received $870,250 in 1932, got only $174,550 in 1933. A large increase went to fine arts, which received $724,615 in 1932, and rose to $5,418,998 this year.

A significant decrease is reported in the bequests for religious purposes, which dropped by more than one-half. In 1932 they were $11,552,836, while this year they amounted to only $4,048,507. For miscellaneous reform $26,430,417 was donated in 1932, and it received $15,243,781 in 1933. A tremendous increase is reported for foreign relief, which received $670,114 in 1932 and $4,372,055 in 1933. The figures are, of course, for the first six months of the two years.

The reduction in the bequests for religion may be attributable, in part at least, to the Appraisal Commission's report on the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, which severely criticized foreign missions and missionaries. But it will be noted that this decrease is more than offset by the increase in donations for organized relief, an immediate and pressing need.

Remember Wilberforce

One hundred years ago last month the House of Commons passed the bill for "the total abolition of slavery in all its forms within the British Empire." This year Britain is celebrating that eventful occasion. A wider significance is given to the celebration by the recent action of the League of Nations in setting up a Permanent Slavery Commission to aid it in "abolishing slavery in all its forms throughout the world." The convention setting up this commission was ratified by forty governments.

According to the Committee on African Welfare, New York City, there are about 5,000,000 slaves to-day in various backward countries. In 1833 churches still championed the traffic in human beings. To-day it is condemned by all civilized opinion.

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The World's Best Tennis Players at Forest Hills

Ellsworth Vines, Jack Crawford, Fred Perry, Frankie Parker and Others Await the Call of "Service" in the Fifty-Second Annual Singles Championship

By Fred Hawthorne

Wide World

The courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills and (insets) three of the men who will play there: Fred Perry (left), Ellsworth Vines (center), and Jack Crawford

FOREST HILLS, the American Wimbledon, where the men's fifty-second annual national singles championship is about to begin on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club's stadium, has been preparing for the yearly invasion of the world's greatest players for the last two weeks. The courts are being groomed with meticulous care by a force of expert groundsmen under the all-seeing eyes of Mike Brazil, the bronzed guardian of the turf, the man of whom it has been said, he knows every blade of grass personally. Mike has been the family physician of the Forest Hills courts for more than a dozen years and watches the health of his greensward with the tender solicitude of a nurse.

Other laborers, carpenters, ditch diggers, plumbers and painters, are doing their appointed jobs, erecting turnstiles, partitioning off sections into boxes under the official marquee, making drains, tightening up leaky faucets, and applying fresh green paint to the yellow pine wood partitions.

Familiar scenes, these, repeated year after year; and the actors on the stage of greensward, they are much the same, altho, with the passing of time, new and younger faces are observed among the veterans of the game. Modern tennis has become so strenuous and places such a tremendous tax on stamina and speed of foot and eye, that few seekers of the championship crowns are regarded as serious contenders after they have passed the thirty-year mile-stone. "Big Bill" Tilden was the most striking exception to this rule, and Tildens come not more than once in a generation.

It is the opening day at Forest Hills. Players arrive at the club house laden with tennis grips, with half a dozen or more rackets in presses under their arms. The more famous of the lot, the Davis Cup men, of England, France and the United States, who have won their world laurels, are easily identified by the flaring, brightly emblazoned stickers on their luggage. The British Union Jack, the French Tri-Color and the Star Spangled Banner, with the magic words, "Davis Cup Team," in large black lettering, testify to the eminent status of these internationalists.

Good humor prevails everywhere; old rivals on the courts of the world hail one another, shake hands and reminisce on dramatic moments of some of their matches at Wimbledon or the Roland Garros Stadium at Auteuil. The younger men, who have not yet had their real baptism of fire on the courts, throng about the board upon which the official draw sheets are placed, to see "who's in my quarter" and estimate their chances of reaching into the quarter-final round. Few dare hope to reach a place beyond the final eight.

Last Year's Winner

Here comes Ellsworth Vines, winner of the national singles and doubles titles last year, and a few short months ago universally hailed as the greatest master of the game since Tilden. Defeats by Jack Crawford of Australia, at Wimbledon, and by Fred Perry of England, in Davis Cup play last July, have temporarily dimmed the luster of earlier achievements by Vines, and now the doubt is often expressed whether the twenty-two-year-old Californian will be able to retain his national singles crown against the challenge of the great field at Forest Hills.

Over six feet tall, slender almost to the point of frailty, with a peculiar gangling walk and a drawl in his voice that fits his walk, Vines looks like one of the Kin Hubbard series of drawings. Still 90 per cent. boy, the champion has the easy nonchalance of the countryman. It is only when he is in action in a match that the Californian becomes a human dynamo of speed, and loosens his thunderbolt services and blasting smashes. At such moments it is difficult to conceive of any other player being able to survive the onslaughts of the Whirlwind from the Golden West.

That heavy-set chap over by the table on the porch, with the thinning light hair and the settled air of a typical business man in his thirties, is Crawford, from far Australia. He is the man who conquered Vines at Wimbledon, to win the world's title and who lowered the colors of the great Cochet of France at Auteuil. Crawford is in his twenties still, altho at first glance you would rate him fully ten years older than that.

The Australian has been in this country before, but it was not until this year that he secured the magic touch that brought him to the top of the tennis world. And now he comes to complete his victory march by taking back with him to the other side of the globe the United States singles crown. Crawford plays with an air of carelessness and a lack of effort that are deceiving, but a few months ago the cables were singing their stories of how "Australian Jack" handled Vines's most terrific services at Wimbledon with an ease that appeared almost presumptuous and disdainful. Will Crawford be able to repeat at Forest Hills? That is one of the problems that will draw the thousands through the gates when play begins.

Fred J. Perry of England

There is Fred J. Perry, hero of all tennis-loving England, who stunned the world by defeating both Vines and Allison in the Davis Cup competition, and followed it up by humbling Cochet in the challenge round at Auteuil. Perry, tall and slender, and black of hair and eye, is alive with life and youthful energy. His conversation sparkles, and a smile is almost perpetual in his eyes. Recognized for two or three years as one of the great players of the generation, Perry

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never attained his goal until this summer, when his flashing racket was mainly instrumental in bringing the Davis Cup back to England for the first time in twenty-one long years.

Perry, in his previous visits over here, gained the reputation of being a "clown" on the courts. It seemed impossible for this son of an English Cabinet official to take life, or the game, seriously. But 1933 witnessed a sudden hardening and stiffening in his spirit and the creation of the "will to win" within his soul, and so to-day Fred Perry stands as one of the foremost contenders in the field that will gather at Forest Hills in the long battle for Ellsworth Vines's title.

Schoolboy Parker

Standing beside that ruddy-faced, weather-beaten man with the high-pitched voice and the quizzical smile, is Frankie Parker, seventeen years old, trim of figure and with the lean face and bronzed skin and the clear eye of the professional athlete. But it is Parker who won the national clay court championship this year, the schoolboy who is hailed as the most remarkable player of his age since the days when Vincent Richards was winning Davis Cup, national and Olympic honors on the courts. And the man talking to Parker is Mercer Beasley, his trainer and court mentor.

Parker is too young yet to hope to win the national turf court championship, yet he must be regarded as among the first half-dozen in the field with a good chance of attaining that goal. Gifted with some of the soundest strokes in the game and with an almost uncanny control of his nerves, Parker already has victories over George M. Lott, Jr., and Perry to his credit.

And Beasley stands in the relation of a modern Svengali to this schoolboy, the creator of Parker's strokes and tactics, but also the wielder of a psychological influence over every move and nervous reaction the boy makes and feels on the courts.

And so, gentlemen, I give you, among others, the names and personalities of Ellsworth Vines, Jack Crawford, Fred Perry and Frankie Parker, as players who will play prominent parts in the drama soon to be unfolded on the green turf at Forest Hills.

Equatorial Soccer

A most ingenious missionary of sport is the young doctor who has organized a native soccer team at Nombara, East Africa, and coaches by cinema. It works magnificently. Visiting liners send teams ashore, but not one, so far, has beaten the natives.

"Matches usually start at five in the afternoon, and because of the heat only half an hour each way is played," writes Trevor Wignall in the London *Daily Express*. "As there is no twilight in East Africa, the hot rays of the sun are pouring down."

Nevertheless, "the standard of play is up to that of the leading amateur teams in England," and "the home spectators are tremendously keen. Altho the vast majority do not understand a word of the English language, they have acquired a knowledge of all the better-known terms of the game."

Undermining the Training-Table Tradition

Time was when a piece of pie or an ice-cream soda could wreck an athletic career. But now, in an age of idol smashing, heretics arise to deny the supreme importance of diet. "Armies may march on their stomachs," they seem to say, "but sprinters sprint with their legs."

Jesse Owens, the sensationally successful Negro runner, even takes the stand, according to Edwin B. Dooley of the New York *Sun* that "when sprinting interferes with food, cut out the sprinting."

Not, of course, that the training table has been altogether abandoned, or is likely to be. Pie, pudding, ice-cream, smoking, and late hours are still high crimes on some squads, and serious matters in many more. But the fact that many an athlete breaks once sacred rules of diet—and records to boot—is worth noting.

Acme

HE DOESN'T WORRY OVER DIET

Jesse Owens, sensational sprinter of East Technical High School, Cleveland

Consider the evidence—

Jack Lovelock, the New Zealander, has attracted attention not only because of his new mile record but also because of his training ideas. He trains by jogging across country, and sees no reason why an approaching international track meet should cut him off from his favorite dishes. But then it is well known that the British take their sports more in stride than Americans. English crews and football teams "do extremely well in their contests with units which have been trained more carefully along dietetic lines. And American teams in various sports who have not subscribed to any special rules of diet have on numerous occasions excelled their opponents who followed meticulously the strictest rules of training."

Jim Bausch, who won the decathlon for the United States in last year's Olympics, told Mr. Dooley that he drew the line only at fried food and smoking.

Owens, the Cleveland sprinter already mentioned, has never found that steak, pie and rich foods in general, interfered with his speed. And he has done the 100 in 9.4. If he doesn't eat chicken and watermelon, it is because he doesn't like them. "He eats what he likes when he wants to," says Mr. Dooley, "and apparently he is none the worse for that policy."

Earl Thompson, once a stand-out in the high hurdles, was moderate and careful, but paid little attention to training rules. He would frequently, we read, smoke even on the day of a race. We find the same thing true in football. Many a winning team has paid no attention to restrictions of diet. A number of Cornell's greatest elevens illustrate this. They did not even have training tables, says Mr. Dooley, and as long as they didn't overeat, had no inhibitions of the sort placed on them.

Not, of course, that athletes are deserting the training table en masse. Metcalfe, for example, is Spartan in his self-denial, and probably the majority are like him.

Play for All in Ireland

Sport for all, through a system of town athletic parks, is the aim of agitation in Ireland, where games have become increasingly important during the past several years. This being a subject on which there is comparatively little difference of opinion, the movement may get official aid for the acquisition of land for this purpose.

Indeed, according to a Dublin dispatch from John Darby to the New York *Evening Post*, the only point upon which there is complaint is the supposed slighting of certain sections which are supposed to have inadequate recreation centers. Altho a new land bill gives the authorities power "to advance money for the development of parks and to appoint trustees for their operation," some regard present plans as entirely inadequate. "We are inclined to boast," says the Rev. Thomas Ryan, S. J., "about our Olympic champions and prominent athletes, but until we put games and athletics within the reach of the poorest child, this pride seems to me like boasting the existence of millionaires in the midst of destitution."

Father Ryan is of the opinion that town planning and the fixing of a maximum population density in public housing plans should receive more attention.

"Of course," Mr. Darby reports, "this has been said before." But apparently it needs saying again, since a building boom has speeded up town growth, which is going ahead faster than orderly planning.

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A Primer for Polo Players and Watchers

A Few Rudiments in the Spectacular Sport Which Make It Little More Difficult Than Youngsters' Hockey Transferred to Horseback

By Oscar Howard

POSSIBLY the dangerous falls, the constant fight and excitement seen by the 25,000 who watched the West beat the East in Chicago, will awaken athletic fans to the realization that polo is the greatest spectacle in sport. That game was probably the greatest ever played.

Almost any one can play polo; any one can see polo.

It is played by cowboys, Militia men, Army men, millionaires, movie stars, and by groups of professional and business men who strain their incomes for two or three ponies. It is played on fields of tended turf 1,000 feet long and 500 feet wide, smooth as a billiard table. It is played in cow pastures. Those who seek out a game discover a contest with all the blinding speed of hockey, the teamwork and fight of football, plus the screaming excitement of a hundred horse-race finishes.

This is an A.B.C. for those about to see their first game.

Every kid has played, or at least seen, hockey. Polo is the same game on horseback. There are four players on a side. They try to knock with mallets a hard, willow ball through goals at the end of a field.

Consider the Horses

If you know nothing of horsemanship, watch the horses a little. They are trained for their work. In high-class play most of them are of the best racing thoroughbred blood. Some are bred particularly for the game. Some are Western cow ponies bought for less than $200. A particularly fast thoroughbred, afraid of nothing, perfectly trained and capable, is worth an appalling sum of money.

They stop on their hindquarters at a full gallop, their fore feet dancing, ready to lead properly in a lightning turn and leap to full gallop. They are guided both by leg and rein signals.

They do not kick goals, save by accident. They do not follow the ball for love of the game, but from habit.

Good riders, including H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, do not fall off their horses. The horses fall down and the rider can not remain in the air.

The entire game is made possible by rules very difficult to judge from the side-lines. A player riding after a ball, closest to the line on which it was last struck, has right of way. The referee must instantly decide the proper amount of penalty to impose for a rule violation. The most severe awards a goal to the injured side. There are other fouls, but the right of way is the heart of the game. If disregarded, the contest either becomes slow, because no one will gallop on, or murderously dangerous.

A player may be ridden off his right of way.

It is fundamentally the strategy of team-play that each player cover his opponent; that the ball be played up and down the field, not across; hit to the side-lines in defending moment, and hit toward the goal on attack.

The Players' Duties

All players are numbered from No. 1, the forward, to No. 4, the back, and handicapped according to their strength each season.

The elementary duties of No. 1 are to elude the opposing back and make a goal, or to ride the back out of the play so that his following team-mates can hit it through.

The No. 2 is to attack and prevent his opposing man from attacking. No. 3 is to turn defense into offense by long shots up to his No. 2 or No. 1 and stop his opponent's work. No. 4 is to save goals and get the ball out of his territory. These duties interchange constantly. The outline is as close to team-play, strategy and the duties of a player as picking out a tune with one finger is to the finished performance of a professional pianist.

Indoor polo is an American development. It is played by three players with a soft ball on tanbark; at its best, as good as hockey, as rough as a rodeo. If your first polo game, indoors or out, chances also to be a close contest, you will end it thrilled by beauty, hoarse from yelling, and weak with excitement.

That East-West match was the same sort of contest as this summer's baseball game between National and American League stars—a fan's dream game.

Dream games in polo and baseball are rare, but a sort of sand-lot and minor-league polo is becoming less scarce every year.

Both the desire for swift and dangerous contests and for riding are too fundamental to be limited to locations, races, or incomes.

Tribes living for and by the horse, in a dim past, invented the game. They passed it to the Emperors of China, the heroes of Persia, and the Princes of India, who taught it to British Cavalry officers. The cavalrymen brought it to Newport and Long Island. Like silk, and china dishes, once the property of Emperor and Mandarin, the game now belongs to you and me.

Not Like Other Games

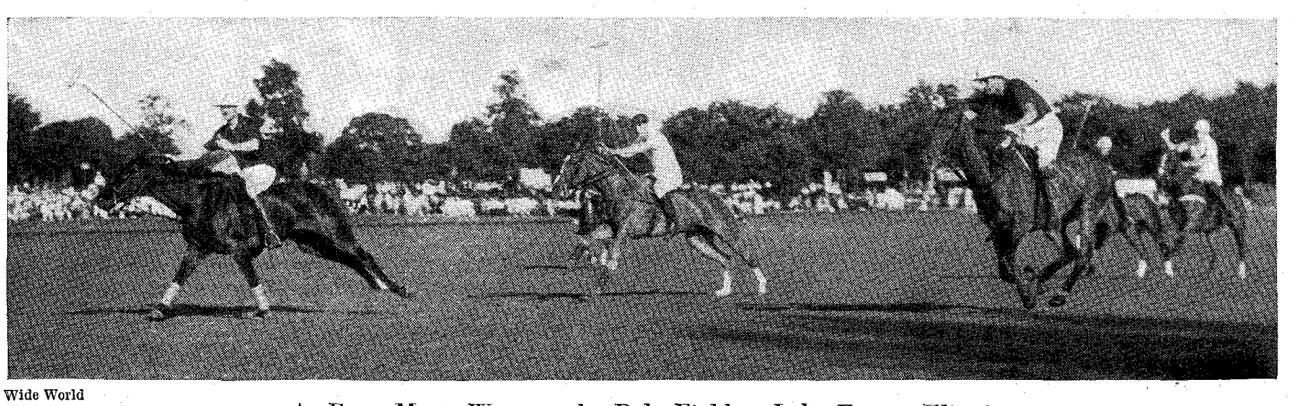
Despite its traditions, the difficulty and severity of the game, the complications and expense of horses and fields, polo has several curious characteristics.

One of the most violent of games, it is also the one which can be played when a man has reached an age where all the other rough contests are behind him. A veteran is on equal terms with youth.

Where the athlete first shows age is in his footwork and recuperative ability. With experience, the head is better, the hand and eye as skilful. In polo the horse supplies the leg-work and freshness.

Polo has none of the unfortunate problems of professionalism. Any one who is a sportsman and companionable, as well as a good player, may be mounted and welcomed in interclub and tournament play. No questions are asked about the sources of his income, whether he owns the ponies he plays, teaches some one the game, or makes a living training ponies.

Despite the difficulties of shot-making and the horsemanship involved, the game can be played by the average man. Furthermore, his play, instead of being a source of irritation and misery, will be an utter, thrilling delight to the inept, perspiring, glow-eyed dub himself.



Wide World

As East Meets West on the Polo Field at Lake Forest, Illinois

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The International Balloon Races at Chicago

Sports interest at Chicago's Century of Progress is going up in the air. At Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds airport the international air races are getting under way—and the balloons are ready for the Bennett race, which is to lighter-than-air craft what the Memorial Day race at Indianapolis is to automobiles and the Harmsworth Trophy to motor-boats.

A brilliant international field (on the basis of advance information) is expected to start in this race, altho the prospect is that the entries will be fewer than a year ago, when sixteen contenders representing eight nations took off from Basel, Switzerland.

Poland, Belgium, Germany, France and Switzerland have all placed themselves on the entry lists in addition to American contestants. Lieut.-Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, who won the race last year by piloting his balloon 921 miles from Basel to the Polish border, will represent the United States Navy. Lieut. Wilfred J. Paul and Master-Sergeant John H. Bishop were named as the Army team.

Poland has sent Capt. Francis Hynek and Lieut. Zbigniew Burzynski, who will fly the *Kosciusko*, named after the Polish hero who aided America during the Revolutionary War. These two flyers were accompanied to America by Col. Tytus Karpinski, assistant chief of Polish aviation. Polish balloons finished fourth and sixth in the 1932 race.

Germany's entries are two in number. Particular interest attaches to the *Wilhelm von Opel*, to be piloted by Erich Deku. For Deku plans to have as his assistant, Fritz von Opel who has for years been in the public eye as an enthusiast for every contrivance that has speed. Von Opel is particularly well known for his experiments with rocket-driven vehicles. He has worked with rocket-propelled automobiles that attained speeds of well over 100 miles an hour. Once he flew a mile and a quarter at an altitude of forty-nine feet in a rocket-driven plane, which was wrecked on landing. He has been a feature in international motor-boat races. One of his most spectacular exploits occurred in 1927 when, to win a bet, he transferred a passenger from a speeding air-plane to a speeding motor-boat, and later transferred him back—a rather spectacular exploit for the transferee, too.

Another German airman who will appear—not in the balloon race but as a stunt flyer in the air races—is Major Ernest Udet, who is regarded as Germany's greatest living war flyer. He began his aerial experiences as a boy of thirteen when he began flying gliders. He had three dog fights in mid-air with Eddie Rickenbacker of the United States during the war. His record of enemy planes brought down during the more than four-year conflict was sixty-two. His peace-time experiences have been no less dangerous. Forced down in the midst of the African desert and at sea, he has nevertheless managed to come through with a whole skin.

Belgium, next to the United States, has been most successful in the Bennett races since their inception, having won the trophy five times. But this year the number of Belgian entries is in some doubt according to Maurice Fischer of the Chicago *Daily News*.

Capt. Ernest Demuyter, who won the race in 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, and who originally intended to compete this year later, withdrew because of the age of his craft. the *Belgica*. It has been regarded as possible, however, that another balloon would be obtained for him to permit his competition.

The Private Lives of Athletes

But what do they do when they're not playing?

The sport-following public seldom realizes that its stars lead a curious sort of double life. Off the links, courts, or playing fields, they are engaged in every-day occupations as prosaic, perhaps, as the well-known average man's.

The United Press has lately been investigating—and now reports on—the private lives of some of the brighter luminaries of the sports sky.

Miss Cecil Leitch, former British ladies' golf champion, is interested in the art and antique business. Recently she became a director of a motion-picture company.

Bunny Austin, the tennis player, is on the Stock Exchange. His fellow player, Fred Perry, is an advertising man.

Betty Nuthall manages one of the hotels her mother owns.

Jean Borotra is with a gasoline pump concern.

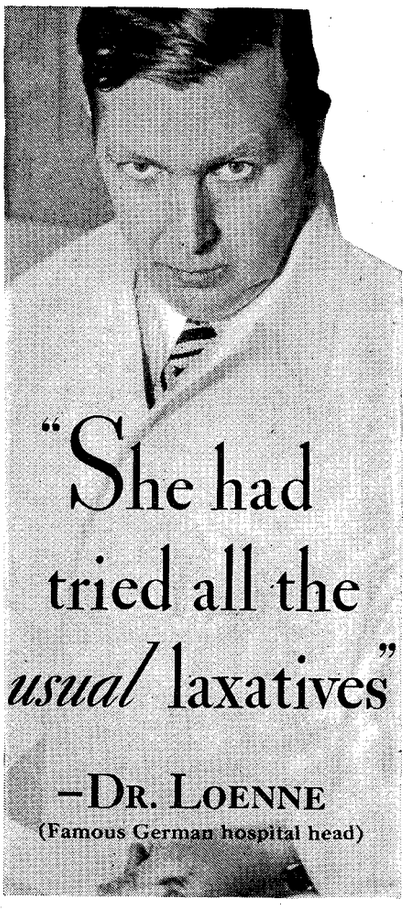
Paris-Strasbourg Afoot

The world's greatest hiking match—Paris to Strasbourg by way of three provinces—figures brilliantly both for distance, 332 miles, and for time, 79 hrs., 11 min., 12 sec.

There were nearly seventy participants at the start of this contest. Three days later, one or two of them, a little haggard and not precisely in form to dance the rumba, had reached the goal. Roumens, of the Club des Marcheurs de Strasbourg, won, scoring his eighth victory.

Despite straw hats and cooling drinks, the heat was awful, *Le Miroir du Monde's* sports writer tells us, adding, "I don't call this much of a way to travel. The auto is quicker, and so is the bicycle. But motorists and wheelmen get no such acclaim along the road. At every village, an arch, flags, garlands, and a band. Saint-Dizier was up all night. With continual jazz, why try to sleep? At Tournan, the Mayor directed jollifications in person. Near Toul, soldiers halted autos, demanding news. On the way into Strasbourg, motor-buses were required to detour, and at the Place Kleber, the police had their hands full managing a crowd of 50,000 enthusiasts."

Well, what of it? This, thinks the Frenchman: "It proves that, even in the twentieth century, man has not lost his primitive capacities. All the rest is literature."



"She had tried all the *usual* laxatives"

—DR. LOENNE

(Famous German hospital head)

THIS DOCTOR—Professor Dr. Friedrich Loenne—is an authority of one of the oldest universities in Europe, the University of Goettingen. He is also Director of the Hospital for Women's Diseases in Gelsenkirchen, Germany. He reports this case:—

"A professional woman—about 30 years of age. Had suffered for years from constipation. No appetite. Almost daily headaches. Had tried all the usual laxatives . . .

"Examination showed putrefaction in the intestines . . . I prescribed yeast . . ."

Dr. Loenne adds: "Her intestinal condition improved. Headaches stopped. Her skin cleared. *Her elimination became regular.*"

Yeast is not a drug but a food. It stimulates intestines *naturally*. At the same time it softens the clogging wastes.

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Isn't it worth trying? You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Just eat 3 cakes a day. Directions are on the label.

■ **"I was run down," writes Violet Sowden, Philadelphia. "My skin was horrible. My doctor said my system was sluggish and prescribed Fleischmann's Yeast. My acne disappeared. I had more pep than ever."**

IMPORTANT—**Fleischmann's Yeast for health, in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label, is yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G, D—the kind doctors advise.**

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A Professor Who Treats Crime Realistically

PROF. RAYMOND MOLEY'S assignment to investigate kidnaping for the Federal Government was a puzzling matter to many easily puzzled people. What, they wanted to know, does a professor know about crime? Well, it so happens that this professor knows a lot about it, and in dropping war debts and economic conferences for a study of criminal activities, he is returning to the field in which he first won prominence of a national sort.

It is true that adverse critics of his work in criminology and the administration of justice sometimes profess to find gaps in his background information. But it must also be pointed out—on the basis of both his recently syndicated articles and his earlier writings— that he brings an unusually realistic frame of mind to his work. Here is one student who realizes that America's crime problem is not one problem, but two. As Professor Moley has frequently declared, there are two different sorts of criminals, and each sort demands different treatment. There are those who are defective mentally, unbalanced emotionally, who are sick rather than wicked, who need treatment rather than punishment. On the other hand, there are the professional criminals, men who are in crime to make a living, just as others are in insurance or advertising. Their minds and emotions are completely normal, save that in many instances (Jesse James and Gerald Chapman are cases in point, according to Moley), they have more than ordinary intellectual equipment.

As a matter of fact, this professor knows so much about crime that he even knows what to do when held up. One night during his Cleveland high-school-teacher days, Moley, a six-footer and no light-weight, was homeward bound along an unlighted street carrying a book, when two shadowy forms stepped out of the darkness. He found himself looking into the business end of a revolver, and heard a coarse voice ordering him to reach. He reached; and in so doing his book flew out of his hand, as he had intended it to do. It went, with an accuracy he had acquired playing basket-ball, through a window of a near-by house. There was a crash of falling glass that roused the sleepers, and advertised Moley's plight. This diversion had also the desired effect of startling the footpads, giving the young teacher just the second's advantage he needed to wade into them and subdue them single-handed before the police arrived. We have given only the most spectacular version of a story rapidly becoming apochryphal.

His Work in Cleveland

In 1919, after taking advanced degrees and passing to the department of political science at Western Reserve University, Moley became director of the Cleveland Foundation, a civic institution which has made a number of valuable social surveys in its city.

In 1919 and 1920, the crime situation in Cleveland was serious. A leading judge became involved in a murder, of which he was acquitted after two trials. There were payroll robberies almost every pay-day. Politics and stupidity had reduced law-enforcement agencies to impotence. Underworld lawyers, grandstanding judges contributed to the situation. At last, despairing of relief through official channels, numerous civic organizations asked the foundation to make a survey of crime and courts in the city.

THE PROFESSOR'S HOBBY

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

This was Moley's début as fact finder. He assembled a staff that included Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter. They did their work in 1921, and these are some of the things to which they called attention in their report—

An out-of-date police department, not particularly corrupt, but deadened by routine. Underpaid, unqualified, politically dominated prosecutors. Judges hampered by the need of thinking continually of reelection. Lawyers more interested in business than in public responsibility. Newspapers exploiting non-existent crime waves and mountebank judges and lawyers, hampering search for criminals by too much publicity, and "coloring public opinion during sensational trials," as Moley later put it.

There is no space to recite specific instances of all these matters. We pass on to what came of it all. The civic storm reached gale force, with such epithets as "rotten," "unfit for publication," "book-keeping inspector," and "book bug," hurtling through the air, all toward the investigators. Moley and his coworkers, however, stood by their guns, confident of public support. The Mayor, who had joined in the call for the survey, was, as a result of it, defeated for reelection. It was not long before Cleveland adopted the city-manager form of government, since, however, abandoned.

Outcome of the Survey

A more permanent result of the survey was the foundation of the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, in which thirteen powerful bodies joined—including the Bar Association, the Automobile Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the League of Women Voters. This association still functions.

The association established, as a check on the administration of criminal justice a voluminous file of data, put observers in criminal courts, issued reports to inform citizens of conditions, criticizing and praising public officials, according to their supposed deserts.

Further, the investigation led to the extension of the probation system, to an improvement in the caliber of prosecutors, to more effective grand juries, and a heightened sense of duty on the part of the bar. But there are still more concrete, much more obvious results to be taken into consideration. "During the months which have passed since the publication of the survey and the formation of the Association for Criminal Justice, there has been a most encouraging diminution in crime," Professor Moley wrote in *The National Municipal Review*. "To say that this fact has resulted directly from any single factor would undoubtedly be dangerous, as there are many quite obvious contributing causes. Everything indicates, however, that there really has been a definite stiffening of prosecution in Cleveland which has been almost contemporaneous with the increased public interest since 1921." There follow some vivid statistics on crime in Cleveland during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922—just before and just after the survey. In the first of these years there were 1,188 cases of robbery and assault to rob. The next year the number was down to 1,043, and the year following to 699. Burglary and housebreaking cases came up to 2,302 in 1920, rose to 2,573 in 1921 and fell to 1,672 in 1922. During these years automobile thefts fell from 2,663 to 2,374, to 1,716.

One final statistic: In 1919 in Cleveland, an average of 67.8 days elapsed in felony cases from arrest to final disposition. In 1922 this time had been reduced to 48 days.

If Moley's kidnaping assignment produces such results, it will be just one more vindication of the professor in politics.

Later Moley went on to further activity of the same sort. He acted as consultant in the crime surveys of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, was research director for the New York State Crime Commission in 1926 and 1927. In 1931 he became a member the New York State Commission on ministration of Justice.

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Feeding the Correspondents

Life is looking up for the press corps in Washington now that certain Cabinet members have started a new deal of their own and are serving refreshments to correspondents who visit their departments. Mme. Secretary Perkins of the Department of Labor gets the credit for instituting this charming custom, since it was she who began serving ginger-ale at her conferences with the press. This, of course, was just a challenge for Postmaster-General Farley, and the first thing the reporters knew, they found that genial gentleman cutting a melon (a watermelon, that is) when they dropped around.

It is obvious to the Baltimore *Sun*, which reports the new practise, that competition is pretty certain to develop. Possibly after consulting the culinary likes and dislikes in its Washington office, this journal suggests that stew and hard-tack be placed on the War Department's menu, lobster Newburgh on that of the Department of State, and old-fashioned shore dinners on the Navy Department's. It is a very pleasing prospect, so pleasing that one can almost see the editorial writer in question, leaning back in his chair and dreaming pleasantly of the chances of getting a transfer to the Capital. But he comes to with a start as he realizes that the napping all this possible eating calls for might interfere with dead-lines.

Of course, the editorial concludes sadly, "If the rivalry becomes acute and press conferences end with, 'Shall we have coffee on the lawn?' and 'Well, let's go back to the girls,' there is no guaranty that managing editors won't become restive and make low remarks like 'Where's Scroggs? Week-ending at the Department of Commerce, I suppose.' That's how managing editors are."

Maharaja on Enforced Leave

His highness the Maharaja of Alwar, tall, glittery-eyed, cruel-mouthed, and wearing a costly head-dress of his own design, reaches London under something of a cloud, as his highness has been laid off for two years because the State of Alwar rebelled, precipitating a crisis with which British cavalry and air-planes had to deal.

However, the head-dress makes him quite a show. It is a blue velvet beretta, with an enormous diamond star, and it typifies, so he explains, his belief that he is a reincarnation of the Prophet Mohammed and the Hindu god Rama.

At home, as Mr. Thomas Blair tells us in *Pearson's Weekly*, "he has mixed with Hindu pundits and fakirs, and at the same time discoursed with mullahs and prophets of the Koran." For years he "has attempted to reconcile the two opposed religions of India," and in practise he follows both. Incidentally, he has taken care to make himself spectacular. Mr. Blair, who once witnessed his arrival at the Delhi polo grounds, described the Maharaja's large, glittering aluminum car:

"An enormous lamp, mounted on a stem, [illegible]od out in front of the bonnet by a yard, and gold crowns, large as saucers, adorned each door. Even the buffaloes in the street, when they saw this car pass, ceased chewing the cud and stared at it."

For some years the Maharaja has been warned that his extravagances must be curbed. They were what caused the uprising in Alwar, when his people rebelled against excessive taxation, and there will be similar outbreaks elsewhere, Mr. Blair predicts, for "the staggering wealth of these Indian princes is already arousing much opposition among the educated. There are more millionaires in India than there are in the whole of the rest of the world."

Fordlandia Brazil

Every one in Greece knows the pfordakia —by interpretation, "little Ford." Every one in Burma hears of the delightful misprint in a missionary tract, "Our strength is in the Ford." By the same token, every well-posted Brazilian knows "Fordlandia," the Compania Ford Industrial do Brazil's great plantation at Boa Vista, with its 75-mile water-front on the Tapazos and its 2,471,000 acres of the world's richest rubber country.

"Within four years," so *The Panamerican Union* informs us, "the first new trees will come into bearing, and each year thereafter rubber production will grow, until eventually the plantation output becomes a factor to be reckoned with in the world rubber market.

"The project at Boa Vista is based upon strict adherence to the world-wide Ford policy that the company be as intensively national within each country as the resources of that country will permit. Thruout the world it is contributing to the development of many countries, as it is in Brazil, by drawing upon their natural resources for its material supply."

Ships for the Scrap-Heap

A new dry dock, the world's largest, was opened the other day at Southampton, England, while a new Italian liner, the *Rex*, has broken the transatlantic speed record, and other superb new ships are abuilding—which is all very curious, one would say, on opening Lloyd's Register and learning that within a year or so, the total shipping in existence has shrunk by 1,814,125 tons. During the year, vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,346,140 were broken up. Why build more when those now afloat are so little wanted?

The explanation is, statistics are easily misunderstood. At first glance, the figures seem to affect big liners along with all other craft, whereas big liners—those of 15,000 tons and upwards—represent less than 5½ per cent. of the total tonnage.

Besides, three countries show a marked increase in their total shipping—Soviet Russia (158,068 tons), Panama (148,621 tons), Finland (88,407 tons)—and there are crumbs of comfort for Americans in the fact that, while American shipping shrank by 188,822 tons, America's percentage of the world's tonnage rose from 4.2 to 15.1.

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When Phil May Sketched a Man-Eater

By H. K. Chambers

AN old swimmer's memories of alarms and escapes on distant coasts were revived the other day by a shark scare in waters near New York.

Along the New Jersey coast and on both sides of Long Island Sound, fishermen, yachtsmen and important citizens with piers at the foot of their lawns, were excited over an invasion of sharks—"schools" of them, it was said. Beaches were being patrolled by coast guard vessels, and bathers were advised, in effect, to trust in God and keep their skins dry.

The old swimmer was listening to a motor-cycle policeman of King's Point, one of the several incorporated villages of Great Neck peninsula. A telephone flash to the village hall had reported a "school" of sharks from eight to ten feet long running riot in Manhasset Bay, just around yonder headland. It would be plain suicide, the policeman said, for the old swimmer to start off on one of his long aquatic rambles.

A crew of young rowdies in a dory came paddling in with a tale of a "school" of sharks out near Stepping Stone light.

"Sharks don't go in schools," objected

A Typical Phil May Jest

the old swimmer. "I'll bet those were porpoises."

The Reports Substantiated

However, it appeared later that enough sober accounts had come in from practical watermen to show that there really had been an unusual visitation of sharks—probably ground sharks, or some other variety lacking the dental equipment to take a bite out of a bather. None was reported more than ten feet long, and that's a pee-wee size for a shark.

Man-eating sharks, the old swimmer recalled, visited New York-New Jersey waters in 1916, when four persons fell victim to their hunger. Shipping had been reduced to zero by the war, and it was conjectured that deep-sea sharks, deprived of the food thrown from ships, were suffering short commons like the rest of the world.

One specimen nosed inland, up a meadow creek at Mattawan, into a neighborhood swimming hole, where it snipped a boy's foot off. A man plunged into that devil's hole to save the boy, and was killed. The shark, marooned by the outgoing tide, was slaughtered with frantic enthusiasm, and human bones were found in its stomach.

The old swimmer had rewritten one of the newspaper accounts of that imbroglio. He recalled each vivid detail, and then his mind drifted back to earlier casual glimpses of the man-eater family. He had grown up on a shark-infested shore, that of the east coast of Australia. Some of his earliest swimming had been in the shark-proof baths of Sydney harbor, otherwise Port Jackson, famed for its beauty and its man-eaters.

At Lavender Bay, across the harbor from the city proper, were Cavill's Baths, run by a fat Frenchman who used to promote swimming races and give exhibitions with his large and amphibian family. His eldest son, Ernest Cavill, a terra-cotta Adonis, became the most famous swimmer of his time, and revolutionized the art with his invention of the crawl stroke. And the man-eaters used to bump against the palisades which shut in so much appetizing flesh.

Out in the harbor, with its picnicking, yachting and weekly regattas for all kinds of sail-boats, hardly a week passed without a few shark horrors. In one case a man-eater knocked a young man off a low landing-stage with a blow of its tail, then turned and seized him, and bore him to the bottom in two fathoms of water, while eight feet of the shark's rear emerged erect for half a minute, as described at the inquest by the victim's chum.

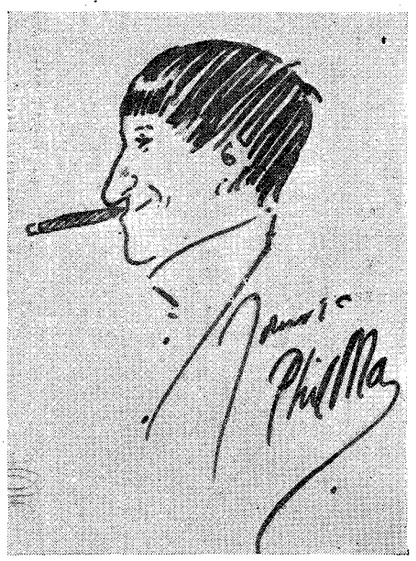
Phil May Sketches a Shark

And yet the old swimmer, who was then a young swimmer, never laid his own eyes on a shark until he faced the one that awaited him while Phil May sketched it.

That was not in the harbor, but at Coogee Bay, a dent in Sydney's ocean coast. There the Pacific, in rank behind rank of shattering combers, assaults a crescent beach between two rocky headlands. Phil May, coming from London to make cartoons for the pink-covered Sydney *Bulletin*, had brought messages from a brother of the young swimmer in England. They had been lunching convivially with three other fellows before riding out to Coogee Bay on top of a steam tram-car, just for a lark. It was rather a solitary spot then, on weekdays, in contrast to the little Coney Island it has since become, with watch-towers and sirens for shark alarms. There was practically no bathing in Phil May's time, unless one bobbed up and down in pens attached to some newfangled bathing machines.

Phil and the other fellows didn't want to go in, but the young swimmer, having a passion for the surf, and perhaps for showing off, hired a bathing machine, got into a pair of red calico trunks, climbed out of the pen and swam out through one after another of the crashing lines of combers. In his enjoyment of the buffeting, he didn't think much about sharks. They were supposed never to come inside the surf. At the same time he was rashly doing his best to get beyond it to the open sea.

Turning on his back to ride up one of the



Phil May, by Himself

outermost parapets of unbroken indigo, he got a sudden panorama of the beach, and there he saw Phil May and the other fellows vigorously waving their hats and sticks in his direction. He knew they were shouting, but the surf drowned their voices. Then the land was blotted out as he sank into the next valley.

With a troubled feeling, he turned over and faced the sea. Across this valley rose another dune of glassy ocean, and within it, like a fly in amber, hung a shark, its snout toward the top of the wave, its body swaying downward in sensitive attunement with the motion of the water. Its color was the precise tawny shade of the wet beach. It seemed to be waiting for him.

How the young swimmer started back for the shore, what a tremendous distance it now seemed, how slow his progress, how dismal the thought that he might lose a leg at any moment—all this, it seemed to the old swimmer in retrospect, would give enough material for a whole chapter in a stream-of-consciousness novel. But he got back at last among the white horses, and worked his way out to the beach.

Phil May was sitting on the dry sand, fiddling at a sketch-book. Two or three pages were sprinkled with fragments of shark—here a snout, here a dorsal fin, here the sweep of a tapering body.

"I haven't got the life in that tail," he confessed cheerfully. "It had the movement of an eel. If you had only kept on another half-minute, old chap, I'd ha[illegible] caught that bloke alive."

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Gold for American Employees Abroad

Many Americans are streaming home from European gold-standard countries, driven back by the plunge of the dollar which sent their living costs kiting. But what of those who can't leave? In this class are government employees. They have been so hard hit as the dollar shrank that now the State Department has decided to rush to their rescue.

Explaining the plight of employees abroad, the department takes the case of an American clerk in Paris who has a salary of $2,000. This already had been reduced to $1,700 by the general 15 per cent. economy slash.

"But instead of being able, as in this country, to apply that entire amount to his necessary expenses," said the department announcement, "he must in France turn his dollars into francs in order to pay his rent, living expenses and purchase such things as he may need.

"In this transaction he must now pay at the rate of $1.45 for each twenty-five francs, where some months ago he would have paid only $1 for the same number of francs. In this way the actual money which he has to apply to the payment of his expenses has dropped from $2,000, the amount appropriated by Congress originally, to a little more than $1,000, the value of the foreign currency which he is able to apply to the payment of his expenses.

"This amounts to nearly a fifty per cent. reduction in pay instead of the fifteen per cent. applicable to all government employees in the United States. This not only is the condition in France but in a number of other countries where local currencies have greatly appreciated in terms of dollar exchange. Clearly Congress did not intend that employees should suffer this heavy reduction."

And so arrangements have been made to pay government employees abroad in gold.

"Tho no estimates of what it will cost the Treasury are available," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "and estimates would not be of much use anyway so long as the dollar is completely on the loose on the foreign exchanges, the sum will probably not be very formidable. And the advance of it will eliminate some very real hardship."

A number of papers agree with the Asheville *Citizen* that "the national Government is performing only 'an act of justice.'" As this paper says, "Our foreign representatives in the consular service and in some of the diplomatic posts are dependent on their salaries. It is only right that those salaries should be calculated in terms of what they will actually buy."

Crisis in the American Experiment

(Continued from page 4)

by the building up of a pyramid of debt and a speculative inflation of profits. As the rising curve of debt and speculative profits and the declining curve of wages in manufacturing industries diverged there came a decline in production. Wages were reduced. Purchasing power shrunk more rapidly than the overhead burden on the excess plants which were capitalized at a high price-level.

As the New Deal theorists view it the depression revolves around an interplay of maladjustments of purchasing power and production, declining wages and prices and rigid overhead and debt costs.

From the view-point of those now in power the former Administration mistakenly sought to give relief by maintaining capital values with a view to aiding business and employment. The present approach to the problem is to rebuild purchasing power as the most effective means of helping both labor and capital. The change from debt relief to job relief has been credited by its sponsors with contributing to an upward reconstruction of capital values of agriculture and industry. It is described as a new economic and social technique appropriate to changed conditions and new conceptions.

Officials of the NRA are keeping their eyes fixed on charts which show trends of purchasing power, employment and production. They were distressed when prices and production increased more rapidly than employment and purchasing power. If the curve representing purchasing power can catch up with the more rapidly ascending curves of production and prices, they will regard the great experiment as a success. If this does not happen, they will realize that something was wrong with their theories.

While the Industrial Recovery Act is limited to two years, its framers believe there never will be a return to the old order. Those who view such a possibility with alarm fear that this is probable. Their thought was expressed by Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York during consideration of the legislation in the House of Representatives on May 26, thus:

"Individualism in America will come to an end if legislation of this type and character is placed upon our statute books and kept there. I can not help but believe that this means the end of real liberty and the substitution of bureaucracy—the hard, heavy, cold hand of bureaucracy—upon the daily lives of millions and millions of Americans."

General Johnson has ventured the opinion that the good in the system will survive, while the bad will perish. The supposition is that there will first be an extension of the life of the act, and eventually the framing of a modified system for the permanent regulation of business. Such a modified system will embrace safeguards for labor as well as a continued relaxation of anti-trust laws under governmental supervision. In the World War General Johnson, then a young army officer, won laurels for brilliant conception and execution of plans for the mobilization of man-power and industrial power. In his present task he faces problems broader and infinitely more difficult of solution.

HAY FEVER VICTIM!

This photograph of an actual sufferer from hay fever shows how unattractive in appearance it causes eyes to become.

Positive relief from
Hay Fever Eyes

To gain positive relief from the smarting, watering, bloodshot eyes that accompany hay fever, simply apply a few drops of cooling, soothing *Murine* from time to time. Almost at once the smarting and watering will cease, and before long the unsightly redness will disappear completely!

This beneficial lotion should be in every home to soothe away inflammation resulting from exposure to sun, wind and dust, and to relieve eye strain caused by reading, sewing or office work. Countless people use it *daily* to keep their eyes always clear, bright and vigorous. 150 applications cost only 60c at drug and department stores.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. Established 1894. *Address* Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

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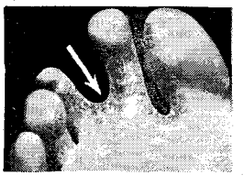
Graduates: Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon, Fred Astaire, Una Merkel, Zita Johann, Mary Pickford, etc. Drama, Dance, Speech, Musical Comedy, Opera, Personal Development, Culture, Stock Theatre Training appearance while learning. For catalog write Secretary LIPTON, 66 West 85 St., N. Y.

WE WILL PUBLISH
Your Book Length Manuscript. Write for booklet and terms. MEADOR PUBLISHING CO., 470-C Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

STOPS ITCH ON FEET AND TOES



Kills Germs of "Athlete's Foot"

End your misery from the intense itching of ringworm infections of the feet and toes by using Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX—a proved remedy that clears up "Athlete's Foot", "Gym Foot" and "Golfer's Itch" rapidly and completely. This powerfully antiseptic and germicidal ointment is a guaranteed *remedy* for these conditions. The very first application stops all itching. It quickly kills the germs and soon heals the inflamed, cracked or scaly skin and restores it to normal. Get this sure relief today at your drug, department or shoe store. Price $1.00 jar; trial size 50c.

Dr Scholl's Solvex

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President Roosevelt says:
"The display of this seal on your merchandise, packages, letters and advertising means consumer recognition and goodwill."

EVER READY is authorized to manufacture and sell N R A Seals to those firms that have signed the President's agreement.

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Style A (Size of Govt. Postage Stamp)
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It gives names and addresses of manufacturers and tells you which offer descriptive literature. Whether you are planning to build or remodel your home or factory, store or other business property, write for a copy of The Guide and use it for reference with profit.

The Literary Digest
Dept. B. 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City

Please send me a free copy of The Advertising Guide.

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No Use for Parachutes

The House of Lords listened the other day to a speech by the Marquess of Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, who objects strongly to the Earl of Kinnoul's plan for making parachutes compulsory on ordinary air-planes.

"It would be of no use," said the Marquess, "to have parachutes merely carried in the air-plane. The noble Earl has taken as an example the life-belt and other forms of insuring flotation in the water, but these are not carried by the passenger through the whole journey; they are put on if an accident occurs. Passengers at least would have to wear their parachute harness, which would have to be fitted and adjusted for each person before going on board. This would cause delay and annoyance to the passengers, and would greatly reduce the comfort of flying, as it would be difficult, if not impossible, for people to travel in their ordinary clothes. It would also give passengers an entirely wrong impression as to the danger of flying. I am sure that it would have a most detrimental effect on the development of commercial air services and flying generally.

"The number of accidents on regular air-transport service has been extremely small, and in my view air-transport is undoubtedly one of the safest forms of transport at the present time.

"It is obvious that the parachute is of no use in the case of an accident which occurs when the machine is taking off or landing, or in an accident which might occur over the sea. Even in the exceptional case of a fire or breakage in the air it is doubtful whether the parachute would really be of assistance."

Beach Pajamas in England

Beach-pajama girls—and additional girls in gray flannel trousers—scandalized aristocratic Cowes the other day. True, they showed "commendable restraint," as a British paper phrases it, "by not standing beneath the terrace of the Royal Yacht Club at the start of the racing," but their singing when they marched along the promenade arm in arm was much too loud, and the London *Star* tells us:

"After they had passed, a man strolled down the center of the road carrying a gigantic placard bearing this quotation from Deuteronomy: 'A woman shall not wear that which appertaineth to man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garments.' Some of the more soberly dressed older women in the crowd cheered the bearer of this rebuke."

Aristocratic Cowes is not prudish, but Britons are valiant sticklers for good taste, and we wonder a little what will happen to the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury Cathedral, who, according to an Associated Press dispatch, announces that women will not be denied admittance to the sacred edifice, even tho they are attired in beach pajamas.

Meanwhile, London finds itself confronted with a still more troublesome innovation—the stockingless girl. Employers seem much concerned, and a *Daily Mirror* reporter tells us, "A horrified voice replied when I rang up Shell-Mex House and asked for an opinion. I was sternly informed, 'This is an office, not a bathing-pool.'" From Australia House came the answer:

"So far, none of our girls have come to the office without stockings, but if they did, we should have to forbid it. They are allowed to wear sleeveless dresses, but only in their own offices. If they go out into the corridor they must put on a coat."

Another voice, speaking for a well-known store, said, "We sell stockings, so naturally we don't want to encourage people to go without them. Besides that, we consider it looks unbusinesslike."

However, the Civil Service Clerical Association's secretary declared, "So far the question has not arisen; there is no regulation against women being bare-legged at their work," and an official of the Gramophone Company announced, "Our girls can wear whatever they like."

From One Sack of Flour

A rather dolorous piece of news for the wheat farmers comes from Mrs. Loren Hargadine of Kinsley, Kansas, via the Kinsley *Mercury*, other near-by papers, and the editorial columns of the New York *Sun*.

Mrs. Hargadine has given a minute account of what she did with a forty-eight-pound sack of flour; and she makes it very plain that she is no inflationist. Here is what came out of that flour sack—

Twenty-three loaves of bread, fifty-four light-bread biscuits, fifty-six breakfast biscuits, ten medium-sized cakes and the pie-crust for seven pies.

So much for a start. Mrs. Hargadine also floured forty-four chickens for frying, made gravy thirty-four times, and noodles once, thickened puddings four times and canned vegetables six times, and made clothes starch three times.

Obviously, it seems to *The Sun*, no one jogged this housewife's elbow while she was at work.

"O. K., Big Chief!"

Behold the effect of American films overseas! The other day an Ulster friend of St. John Irvine's asked a child to step out of the way.

"O. K., Big Chief!" said the child.

Writing in the London *Observer*, Mr. Irvine comments, "If the talkies are changing our tongue, heaven knows what they will change it to, but perhaps the new locutions will turn out, like many 'Americanisms,' to be old locutions that have been living in retirement."

Mr. Irvine continues, "Some professor may yet discover that 'O. K., Chief!' was first lisped by children dressed in wood, and who knows that Ethelred the Unready was not accustomed to remark, 'Hello, big bo[illegible] or 'I get you, baby!' to his friends?"

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"Go get more mackerel!

DIGEST READERS ARE BUYING"

The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester
plump, tender, juicy
SALT MACKEREL FILLETS

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months.

Take one of my plump, meaty late-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

Send No Money Now—
unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet enough for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

18 Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00
Delivered FREE! (East of Utah)
Remember! Lent Starts March 1

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
113 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
113 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davis: Please send me all charges prepaid (east of Utah), a pail containing 18 fat late-caught mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If, after trying a fillet, I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 within 10 days.*

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Bank or other reference.....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

The story of a food packer with the courage to advertise

It took courage to pour good money into advertising early in 1933. Stores were deserted, banks were closing on all sides. People were hoarding money, not spending it (or at least so most everyone thought.)

But the Frank E. Davis Fish Company of Gloucester, Mass., had sincere faith in the ability and desire of The Literary Digest readers to buy the quality products they liked and wanted. To back that faith, they appropriated several thousands of dollars for Digest advertising.

The result? Read the following excerpts from a letter written us by the company's advertising manager:

"The first advertisement was a single column in the February 4th issue, selling a $2.00 pail of salt mackerel fillets. Every advertisement must produce a set quota of cash orders, not inquiries. The February 4th advertisement has exceeded that quota by 55% so far.

"We repeated the exact same advertisement in the February 25th issue, and it has now exceeded its quota by 36%. It ran for the third time on March 18th, and has beaten its quota by 15%. Although April is a little late for salt mackerel, we decided to repeat the same advertisement again April 22. To date, it is 8½% over its quota.

"I call that a mighty fine record. It shows that Digest readers are buying.

"You are at liberty to use this information in any way you see fit. We are proud of our Digest record this year — we are proud of Gloucester — and we are proud of our delicious fish that we send to folks all over these United States."

Sincerely yours,
Frank E. Davis Fish Co.
By John A. Smith, Jr.,
Advertising Manager.

What further proof is necessary that limited appropriations — as we have repeatedly pointed out — are bringing verifiable results to *Digest* advertisers in 1933?

To advertising executives, we shall gladly send a folder containing the complete story of the Frank E. Davis spring campaign . . . The Literary Digest, 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

Special Footnote to Food Advertisers

The same people who sent in all those $2 bills to Frank E. Davis also eat corn flakes and crab meat, bread and butter, corned beef and cabbage, ham and eggs, fruit and vegetables, pork and beans, and all the other foods you might like to sell them.

A LITTLE ADVERTISING MONEY GOES A LONG LONG WAY IN The Literary Digest

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Bridge Registration Day to Tax All Players

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A quick, sure, painless way for the Government to raise millions in revenue to tide over the emergency would be to impose a tax on bridge players.

Millions play contract and auction bridge every day, and it is safe to assume that none of them would let the imposition of a tax prevent them from pursuing their favorite pastime. Bridge players of the nation might be enrolled by the Government in a special, volunteer census—to be called the Bridge Players of America Patriotic Registration Day.

Each player then would receive a bridge-tax blank, something like the familiar income-tax form, which would be filed monthly together with the amount due.

To patriotic players appropriate pins or buttons might be issued. Penalties would be provided for slackers detected playing bootleg bridge.

At a conservative estimate, ten million rubbers of bridge are played daily in the United States. A tax of ten cents a rubber would work out at the rate of $365,000,000 a year for the Government. That would more than pay for our new naval building program—$361,000,000. It would reduce our tax burden. It would give 400,000 men employment at $15 a week for more than a year. NELSON STORER-STEPHENSON.

New York City.

One-Way Fare to Russia

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The recognition of Soviet Russia might be all right if representatives do not support the Communistic propaganda in the United States, as they did in England.

My suggestion is that anybody who thinks the Soviet or Communistic Government in Russia is right, and speaks in favor of it in this country, should receive from this Government a one-way fare and expenses paid to Russia, without permission to return to the United States.

DR. H. DRUCKER.

San Benito, Texas.

A Prayer for the Honest Business Man

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Here's a short observation pertinent to the times when we have been going through so much defaulting of debt:

The honest business man is the one who is shrewd enough to make sufficient money so he can pay all his debts, while many of his customers rob him through failure to pay their accounts. Suggested prayer for the business man who wants to be honest: Lord, teach me, somehow, to make enough profit so I can pay all my creditors while forgiving my unpaying debtors.

ERNEST COOPER.

Alvin, Texas.

Tax on Net Worth

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Millions of common people wonder why each individual should not be taxed according to his net worth, raising the scale on wealthy people, and lowering it on poor people.

No plan of taxation will ever become popular, and never will all the loopholes be stopped, but who can say this plan would be unfair? Few will argue that the income-tax system has not been as great a failure as the Eighteenth Amendment.

Denver, Colo. F. J. WINTER.

After Repeal—What?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I was much interested in the article on "After Repeal of Prohibition—What?" published in your issue of August 12.

We probably have before us fifty years of experimentation. In looking forward we may see about what we see in looking backward over fifty years. We can see struggle after struggle in which there is intense feeling on both sides, exaggeration on both sides, use and misuse of facts on both sides, fanatic speeches, supported and unsupported statements, sincerity and insincerity; and at the end of fifty years we shall probably have learned a few lessons resulting in some decline in drunkenness throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, can not all parties and individuals who are honestly seeking the greatest good to the greatest number unite on one point? Can we not agree to give to the children born during the next fifty years clear, definite, honest instruction, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, concerning the effects of alcohol upon the individual and upon society?

All of these children will attend our schools. Every one can be reached and can be given a knowledge, through the schools, which will enable him to decide intelligently as to what is best for himself and for society.

This method is one which, if conducted on scientific principles, can be used without interfering with any method which may be decided upon in the matter of control by law.

If such instruction should result in a nation of *voluntary* total abstainers, the drink problem for our children's children would be a simple one. ALICE DOWNEY PORTER (MRS.)

Boston, Mass.

Peace-Time Patriotism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The greatest single contribution the "New Deal" will make to mankind will be the awakening of the people's mentality. This will not only apply to the people of the United States but will more or less affect the people throughout the world. Our great patriotic awakenings of the past have largely been associated with war. This one is in behalf of peace-time activities and should have a decided effect in associating patriotism with constructive peace-time accomplishments.

Ansonia, Ohio. A. L. DETRICK.

©1933 by *The Inquirer*.

WELCOME, STRANGER!

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Two More Reforms Proposed

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—While the United States is going through a great upheaval of reformations, why not put through a few additional reforms which would be of benefit, but which are very difficult to have adopted in normal times? Two of these reforms which I would suggest are—the thirteen-month calendar and the metric system of weights and measures.

Cambridge, Mass. HENRY A. GINSBURG.

War Debts and the Depression

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Certain ultra-vociferous patriots are eternally mouthing that all the old World War debts must and shall be paid in full. What these super-ardent patriots do not tell us is the method "now." Let us ask ourselves did Europe possibly pay its debt in the untimely death of millions of its dearest youth? Don't let us permit war debts to prolong world depresion! It's a losing game for both creditor and debtor!

Pacific Grove, Calif. EDWARD BERWICK.

An Attack on Mr. Kent's Article

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your July 15 number is an article by Fred I. Kent on "The Mystery of the Gold Standard" that for sophisticated misrepresentation beats almost anything that we have seen for a long time. The question that first comes to our mind is, how much were you paid for publishing such a piece of Federal Reserve Bank propaganda?

The author infers that because the gold standard is the result of the experiments of many generations that it has the greatest efficiency and the highest degree of fairness to all men. With that test as a standard we should be using the old wheelbarrow as a means of transportation. The absurdity of Mr. Kent's claim is clearly seen when we know that the present interest-bearing debts of the world are around 750 billion dollars, all payable in gold, and the interest payable in gold, and yet there is only 11 billions of gold in the entire world.

C. A. OLIASON.

Meridan, Idaho. W. G. STEWARD.

A Relativity Riddle

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Famous physicists have been presenting a picture of an expanding universe. Incidentally, also, they have been presenting a challenge to the intellect, because if everything in the universe of relativity is made of atoms and the atoms are expanding, how can we know it? Is not the measuring rod, whatever it may be, also made of atoms and expanding in like proportion?

If the universe expanded to twice its size or contracted to the size of a pin-point, who of us would be aware of it? Would we not be relatively affected by the change also? Unless man and his measuring rod were independent of the universe, how could he measure it? However, if the universe is expanding, as the physicists are declaring, I will expand with it without knowing what is happening, so it doesn't really matter.

LOUIS J. LEWIS.

Springfield, Mass.

The Scramble for Political Jobs

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The scramble for office by political job chasers is a disgrace. To disrupt the machinery of government to satisfy political hacks is a reflection on the the honesty of the advocates of the New Deal.

S. L. BERNSTEIN.

San Francisco, Calif.

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The Week in Business Summarized

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS has entered upon a period of adjustment. It has momentarily ceased its climb back out of the depression. It has even lost a bit of ground it had previously regained. It is currently at a level 18.7 per cent. below normal. At the close of last month it had risen to within 17.8 per cent. of that goal, as the accompanying graph of the course of business shows.

Opinions among nationally known economists and financial authorities differ as to the significance of current developments. The consensus among more than twenty, whose views have been carefully scrutinized in the light of their authors' reliability for observation and analysis, is that present hesitancy is only a breathing spell, a logical corollary to the feverish pace which business had maintained for four months, and actually marks the entrance of business into what may be called the second phase of the recovery effort.

Adjustment Measures

This view sees business engaged in the attempt to accommodate itself to the multiple requirements of the new codes of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the processing taxes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It declines to recognize any other significance in the recent slump in steel production from 57 to 53 per cent. of capacity, the temporary, and now corrected, decrease in railroad car-loadings, and the controversies before the National Recovery Administration in the coal, steel, oil and garment industries. It refutes any interpretation which stamps these incidents as real setbacks in the struggle for prosperity, by the citation of such facts as the following:

Increased employment and larger pay-rolls in July than in June. U. S. Department of Labor figures put these gains at 7.2 and 7.9 per cent. respectively. The real advances become 9.6 per cent. in employment and 13.9 per cent. in pay-rolls when adjusted for seasonal variation. They compare then with general business improvement in July over June of 4.3 per cent.

Increased consumer purchasing. Department-store sales in July rose 4 per cent. above those of July, 1932, the first gain recorded in three years. In the variety and 5- and 10-cent store field, July sales of the J. C. Penny Company, the W. T. Grant Company, and S. S. Kresge Company were respectively 18.4 per cent., 13.6 per cent. and 4 per cent. above those of July a year ago.

Retail sales for August are estimated on returns to date, at 10 to 15 per cent. above last year.

July railroad net earnings after taxes estimated at 600 per cent. above earnings in July, 1932.

August automobile production estimated at 225,000 units compared with 245,000 units in June and only 94,000 in August of last year.

Electric power output holding steadily at 15 per cent. above last year.

Railroad car-loadings regaining their upward trend after a temporary slack.

General improvement in real estate with increasing inquiries for suburban rentals and purchases.

Caution in Predictions

Holders of the optimistic view, and they predominate among worth-while observers, point out that these are not the barometers of declining business, yet there is a firmly-voiced unwillingness at this time to recognize the national recovery efforts as assured of success. In the weeks directly ahead more money will be paid out for wages and higher prices will be asked for manufactured goods, say these authorities; if business activity shall continue to increase in this period, then only will they hazard the opinion that the New Deal is a success.

The Administration's recovery program rests, basically, on increased and sustained consumer buying, made possible by wage increases and more jobs. The efficacy of the program, observers believe, must be measured by its ability to move present goods into circulation and so set up a demand for further production.

The present lull in productive activity adds to the likelihood of this result, it is believed, for, until activity slowed down, production had tremendously outstripped consumption, and goods had begun to pile up on shelves. Evidence of this is supplied by bankers' acceptances created to keep goods in storage; according to the most recent figures available, these reached a volume 107 per cent. higher than the low record of the depression in last December, and 11 per cent. above the previous high mark of June, 1931.

The rush to produce came, too, when stocks were far below normal in manufacturing plants, on down through the hands of jobbers and wholesalers, to retail outlets. Federal Reserve figures show, for example, that as late as June, department-store stocks were only 57 per cent. of the 1923-25 average, altho sales in that month were 68 per cent. of the previous level.

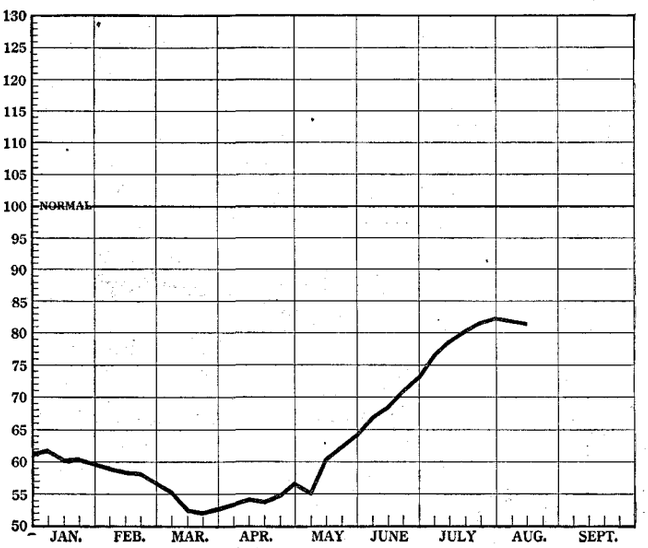
Increased consumption is a matter of concern among all observers, but it is interesting to note the wide-spread belief that what may be called nature's forces of revival are working steadily toward business recovery and contributing far from the smallest influence to the progress that has been made. In fact, one of the nation's best known commentators compares at length the course of the depression and of the beginnings of recovery in France, Germany and the United States. He cites statistics to show that the low points of industrial production were July of last year for France, August, 1932, for Germany, and July of last year and March of this for the United States. By May of this year France had won back 18 per cent. of increased production, Germany 17 per cent., and the United States 31 and 23 per cent., respectively, from the lows of last year and this.

France and Germany

Yet the policies of these governments had been widely different. France, adhering strictly to the gold standard, raised stiff tariff barriers, did little to relieve unemployment, and intervened only slightly in the business activities of her citizens. Germany clung to gold, but exercised stringent exchange control, and did more than any other nation to relieve unemployment, write down debts, control prices and regulate the business affairs of her people. The United States abandoned gold, but went in for high tariffs, huge governmental expenditures for agricultural relief and advances to banks and corporations, appropriated large sums for public works and, recently, undertook wide-spread control of agriculture and industry.

This authority points out that records of industrial production in these three countries, and in a considerable number of other countries as well, almost completely fail to show any relationship between the effects of the depression and the policies of the nations in dealing with the problems created by it.

Other observers are quick, however, to note the progress achieved by the United States and to deplore any suggestion that the Administration's efforts might be replaced by reliance on natural forces alone.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity, weighted according to their past records of accuracy. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to date

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What Are America's Ten Leading Industries?

When President Roosevelt and General Johnson of the NRA spoke about "the ten major industries which control the bulk of industrial employment," there was a good deal of puzzling over just what they meant. The Washington correspondents now understand that the NRA's "big ten" are oil, steel, lumber, coal, retail merchandising, food, cotton textiles, shipbuilding, electrical manufacturing, and automobiles. These industries are said to employ more than half of the workers of the country.

But are these really our "ten major industries"? Writers have been checking up with census statistics and Hal H. Smith, writing in the New York *Times*, finds that by the latest figures available these are the big ten as regards employment:

1. Railroads—1,031,703 employees on Class I roads in 1932.
2. Textiles and their products—1,406,994 employees in 1931.
3. Machinery, not including transportation equipment—685,202 employees in 1931.
4. Public utilities, including power and light, telegraph, telephone, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance—956,372 employees in 1932.
5. Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—598,308 employees in 1931.
6. Forest products—512,211 employees in 1931.
7. Construction and building—828,772 employees in 1929.
8. Mining and quarrying—806,418 employees in 1929.
9. Food and kindred products—647,905 employees in 1931.
10. Transportation equipment, air, land and water—375,003 employees in 1931.

If we are to consider only manufacturing industries proper, then the ten leaders in respect to the average number of workers employed in 1931 would be:

1—Cotton goods	329,962
2—Foundry and machine shops	284,909
3—Steam railroad repair shops	282,405
4—Steel works and rolling-mills	264,634
5—Lumber and timber products	196,697
6—Boots and shoes (not rubber)	185,928
7—Bread and bakery products	183,161
8—Electrical machinery	180,105
9—Knit goods	178,015
10—Women's clothing	173,890

But there are other ways of ranking them. The big ten in respect to value of products by the 1931 census figures are:

Industry	*Value of Products*
1—Meat package, wholesale	$2,177,236,785
2—Motor-vehicles (excluding motor-cycles)	1,569,574,314
3—Petroleum refining	1,511,597,675
4—Printing and publishing (newspaper and periodical)	1,403,530,682
5—Steel works and rolling-mills	1,402,627,740
6—Women's clothing	1,291,195,694
7—Foundry and machine-shops	1,266,674,243
8—Bread and bakery products	1,189,228,490
9—Electrical machinery	995,488,549
10—Cigars and cigarettes	983,841,869

And there is still another way of judging comparative importance, the value added by each industry in the process of manufacturing, and this is the census list:

Industry	*Value Added by Manufacturers*
1—Printing and publishing (newspaper and periodical)	$1,105,095,802
2—Foundry and machine-shops	814,183,634
3—Cigars and cigarettes	689,038,954
4—Bread and bakery products	685,118,779
5—Electrical machinery	658,184,546
6—Women's clothing	587,594,851
7—Printing and publishing (book and job)	575,307,451
8—Steel works and rolling-mills	570,878,397
9—Motor-vehicles (excluding motor-cycles)	525,424,224
10—Motor-vehicle bodies and parts	427,849,789

Two Thirds of the Motor-Cars Are in This Country

If everybody in the United States decided to get up some morning and go somewhere else, there would be enough motor-cars available to carry us all. That is the meaning of a ratio of one automobile to every five persons in the United States. It compares with a ratio for the population of the whole world of one for every sixty persons. We have more motor-vehicles than all the rest of the world put together. Coming to figures quoted in the New York *Times*, the United States Commerce Department reports that of the 33,568,295 automobiles registered in the world, on January 1, no less than 24,317,020 were in continental United States. Incidentally, the drop in cars registered in this country during the year 1932 was 6.4 per cent. For the rest of the world the drop was only three-tenths of one per cent. Following the United States, the leading countries in number of motor-vehicles registered are listed as follows:

France	1,845,400	Italy	323,336
England	1,385,472	Argentina	307,947
Canada	1,106,408	NewZealand	190,547
Germany	616,200	Belgium	182,689
Australia	533,833	Spain	159,200

"National area would have something to do with motor-car use," says *The Times:*

"France, with a population five million smaller than Great Britain, has half a million cars more, tho per capita wealth is considerably higher in Great Britain. But the latter is only about one-third as large as France, and distances can be more easily traversed."

Debt as Danger

Those who entered the depression burdened with stocks bought with borrowed money have been passing through an experience that causes W. G. Sibley, Chicago *Journal of Commerce* columnist, to recall the saying of a wise old friend: "Remember that debt is always danger."

This is a good thing to remember "as stocks rise in the market and the temptation to borrow and invest faces a man." "Even if funds are sufficient to buy without incurring indebtedness, it is better to accumulate slowly and hold on to ready cash until the financial clouds have passed," so it seems to this writer. Mr. Sibley, speaking as an older man to those of less experience flatly declares that for a young man it is not a good idea to gamble at any time, whether in grains, commodities, or securities—

"His real job is to earn and save until he has a solid foundation of assets to protect him. Shun debt and be free from the anxieties of indebtedness. They inevitably cripple the efficiency of a young man in his regular vocation.

"To grow in usefulness and value to himself and to society, a young man must avoid the hazards of the markets. It is up to him to live within his income, and keep his mind free from all things that decrease his daily efficiency in his regular vocation.

"Debt is dangerous, always!"

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The Spice of Life

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Croon of a June Moon.—According to a doctor, singing warms the blood. We have heard some that has made ours positively boil.—*Washington Labor.*

Hollywood's One Saint.—"How many film stars can you name who never have been in a divorce court?"—from a New York sermon. Well, there was Rin-Tin-Tin.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Running Neck and Neck.—I have discovered that the flu is both affirmative and negative. Sometimes the Eyes have it and sometimes the Nose.—*William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's.*

Little Fleas Have Lesser Fleas.—I hear that a ghost writer has achieved the ultimate of success. He is able to hire another ghost writer to write his ghost writing for him.—*Springfield Union.*

Don't Try It on the General.—"Hello, Jackson, old man, how are you?"

"My name isn't Jackson, it's Johnson."

"Same thing! I was just being a little familiar, that's all."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Referred to Emily Post.—Among the hybrids the Marx Brothers plan to raise on their farm is corn crossed with typewriters, producing an ear with a little bell attachment which will ring when you've reached the end.—*Williamsport Grit.*

Spice for the Jury.—A Parisian collector, recently deceased, spent a fortune in collecting the love-letters of the distinguished dead. We've heard of girls, too, who made fortunes collecting the love-letters of the not-so-distinguished living.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Beating the Stork.—"Mother," said Peggy, who had just seen a large toadstool sprouting, "do babies grow or can you buy them?"

"They grow, dear," replied Mother.

"Well," said the four-year-old, "I think there's one coming up in the backyard now."—*The Parents' Magazine.*

Each to His Taste.—A young city girl was vacationing in the country and became friendly with a farmer boy. One evening as they were strolling across a pasture they saw a cow and calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Ah, said the farmer boy, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well, go ahead," said the girl, "it's your cow."—*Boston Post.*

Neglected Antiques.—A correspondent declares that in many boarding-houses eggs are not boiled long enough. Nor, we fear, soon enough.—*London Opinion.*

In Reverse.—A bumblebee can pull 300 times its own weight, we are told. What impresses us most, however, is the malicious vigor of its push.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Lady: "If you're begging a favor, you might at least take your hands out of your pockets."
Tramp: "Well, the truth is, lidy, I'm beggin' a pair o' braces."
—*The Humorist* (London)

Add Self-Written Epitaphs.—

Born and bred,
Lived and died—
Thanks a lot
For the buggy ride.

—*Henry Vance in the Louisville News.*

Shepherdless Lambs. — PERKINSON—"Did you hear about Willard Elkins, the bank cashier, stealing fifty thousand and running away with his best friend's wife?"

SIMPSON—"Good heavens! Who'll teach his Sunday-school class to-morrow?"—*Medicine Hat News.*

Scrambling the Works.—From a novel—"Finally he took his wife apart and tried to reason with her."

"Suppose he had been unable to reassemble her," supposes H. B.—*Montreal Star.*

That Homey Feeling.—FRIEND—"He's worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars, I've heard."

FLAPPER — "Good! That's my favorite neighborhood." — *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Lacking in Manners.—My twin brother came home the other evening with a black eye and boasted that he could have beaten his opponent hands down, only the fellow didn't keep his hands down.—*Springfield Union.*

Wins His Blue Eagle.—The lawyer called his clerk and said to him: "Smith, you have been employed by me for five years. To mark my appreciation of this you will henceforth be addressed as Mr. Smith."—*Judge.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Big Wash.—$100,000 Voted to Purify Boy.— *Jamaica (N. Y.) paper.*

For a Dachshund?—Wanted—second-hand bathtub, 4 ft. x 6 in., must be in good condition.—*Daytona Beach (Fla.) paper.*

Inflation With a Bang.—Madame Alice, psychologist, of Texas, is giving a $2 reading for $50. Answers all questions.—*Elgin (Ill.) paper.*

On Your Honor.—Your name, signed to a note, a deed, a charge account, is your word that you will lie up to the agreements in the document.—*Ava (Mo.) paper.*

Cream Puffs, Yum Yum.—Pour water and butter on the front part of the stove, as soon as it comes to a boil, add all of the flour and stir vigorously.—*Newburgh (N. Y.) paper.*

Motorists Will Applaud.—Alderman Forrie concurred with Mr. O'Connor and said that the truck situation last year had been thoroughly gone over and disgusted by the Council.—*Port Jervis (N. Y.) paper.*

Bouquet for America.—The resurrection of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, under Otto of Harrisburg, has been proposed by Mussolini.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Science Is Getting Warm.—Dr. A. M. Skeffington, who will speak to us this week, is a Director of the Graduate Clinic Foundation and is conducting a clinic for the Oscular Science Research Group of Oregon.—*Portland (Ore.) Lions Club paper.*

Rural Casualties.—"Wm. S—— killed four porkers which netted him 1,435 lbs. His mother was with them."—*Boonsboro (Md.) paper.*

"Two more large butcherings this week—one is that of Mr. and Mrs. Fink B——."—*Catoctin (Md.) paper.*

Mr. and Mrs. Guy B—— held a butchering bee Monday. B—— butchered ten hogs and Mrs. T. D. Roxy E——, Mr. and Mrs. O. C——, Mr. and Mrs. Dales M——, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P——, Carl J——, Clarence G——, Mr. and Mrs. S—— T——, and Mrs. C—— B——.—*Walla Walla (Wash.) paper.*

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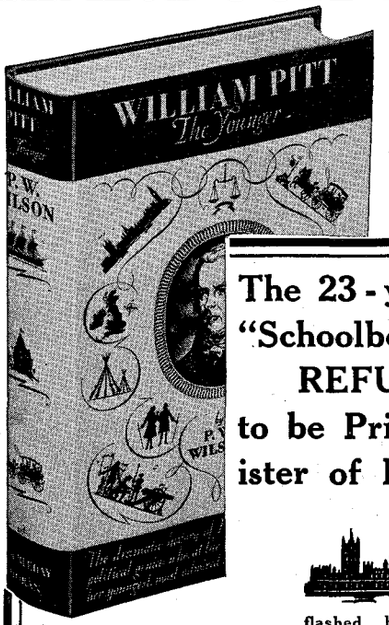

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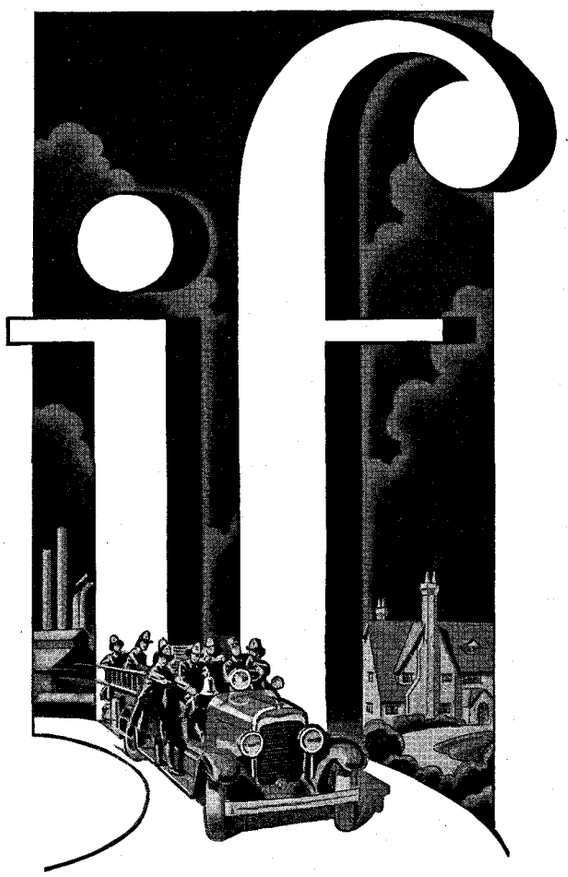

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